The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 10,072—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Single Copy ....As. 4.
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion....................Rs. 5 0
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Third do. ....„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2¼ As.
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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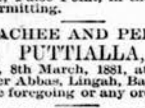
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ....„ 0-8.
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

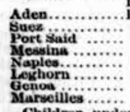
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.
THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.
S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—
Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



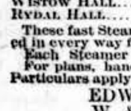
ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 300	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.
Next steamers from Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.
The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.
Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

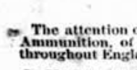


THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.



THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barrat	17th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH, will be DESPATCHED as above, on 3rd March, 1881.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, American cooking stove, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Berkley Place, near Byculla Station, the whole of the above property of John Wright, Esq.
Detail hereafter.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1881.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.
SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—
COPY OF RESOLUTION.
In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.
"Warranted that the Electric Light only be used for any purpose."
The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,
Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to
ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.
MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,
Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.
Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.
A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]
THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.
There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life* :—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
Head Office :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

LIFE.
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.
Each Number of Life contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE.
The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay :—Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.
The following Pictures have appeared :—
The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.
LIFE
Is written by the most popular Authors of the day, both home and abroad.
LIFE
Contains Social, Musical, Literary, and Critical Notes of the Week by the best Writers.
LIFE
Has Special Contributors in the chief Capitals of Europe and America, whose contributions are both instructive and amusing.
LIFE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
Offices—136, STRAND, W.C.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.
For Terms of Subscription apply to COOPER & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MONDAY, MARCH 7.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS EDITH WILSON.
A Comedy in one Act by Tom Taylor,
"NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,"
and
Byron's Burlesque,
"LADY OF LYONS."
Between the Pieces Miss Wilson will deliver
AN ADDRESS.
Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

TO AGENTS.—WANTED a GENTLEMAN on commission to solicit orders from Merchants and first-class stores for MOIR'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS and TABLE DELICACIES; knowledge of the trade absolutely necessary. Address with references JOHN MOIR & SON, Limited, 148, Leadenhall Street, London, England.

TO ARMENIANS.
THE undersigned is desirous of engaging the services for a short period of some person competent to TRANSLATE LETTERS written in the ARMENIAN character about a hundred years ago.
RISLEY V. HEARN, Government Solicitor.
31, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

TO BE LET, the 2nd and 3rd FLOOR in Hornby Row, now in the occupation of the Police Officer, facing the sea; rent moderate. An upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla; rent moderate. The lower part of a BUNGALOW in Mazagon; rent Rs. 45. Two FLOORS in Tamerind Lane; rent moderate. Two ROOMS in Meadow Street, rent Rs. 30. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE and CO.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th March, on account of the Holi holidays :—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st, March, 1880.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION having been made to the Municipal Commissioner under Section III. of the Bombay Tramways Act of 1874, for the approval of a proposed extension of the Tramway Line from Pydhownee, connecting with the present track at the head of Syad Abdul Rahiman Street, thence by double track across the Copper-smith Road and Parell Road, and thence through property of the Tramway Company to Bapoo Khote Street, along Bapoo Khote Street, Erskine Road, Falkland Road, and Grant Road to a point near the foot of Grant Road Bridge, on the east side.
And whereas it has been represented to the Acting Municipal Commissioner that the said new line will be of great public convenience, NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will consider any OBJECTIONS to the proposed NEW LINE of TRAMWAY, which may be submitted to him by letter up to the 17th instant. Plan of the proposed extension can be seen on application at the Municipal office.
T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Comr.'s Office, Bombay, 1st March, 1881.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.
This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.
It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle......................Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size ...... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLANNELS.
WHITE WELSH FLANNEL,
Rs. 1-4, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-8 per yd.
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL,
Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-0 per yd.
WHITE GAUZE FLANNEL,
Rs. 3-0, Rs. 3-8 per yd.
SCARLET SAXONY FLANNEL,
Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-0 per yd.
PATTERNS POST FREE.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
OZO
A MOST Agreeable and Elegant Beverage prepared on the truest Scientific principles, and containing the essential elements of Animal organization.
It is a drink eminently suitable for India, and is a Dissipator of Mental and Nervous Affections and a Renewer of Physical Power.
Being a very pleasant and grateful Beverage, it forms a delicious draught at any time of the day, and its Restoring and Refreshing action is at once apparent; the Worn Civilian, the Tired Soldier, the Fatigued Sportsman, and the Harassed Man of Business will alike derive advantage from its use on account of its Nourishing Properties and Nervine Tonic character.
Cash Price per Doz., Rs. 3.
INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED BEVERAGES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

					Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22	8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Softened and matured by Age

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Of uniform quality at all times.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... 22 8
Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.
INDEX GEOGRAPHICUS INDICUS:
Being a List, Alphabetically arranged, of the Principal places in her Imperial Majesty's Indian Empire, accompanied by notes and statements statistical, political, and descriptive, of the several provinces and administrations of the Empire, the Native States, independent and feudatory, attached to and in political relationship with each, and other information relating to India and the East, Latitudes, Longitudes, and Heights above Sea Level of the several Military Cantonments, Sanataria, Civil Stations, &c.
WITH MAPS.
The Spelling of all the Names being in accordance with the recent Orthography authorised by the Government of India.
By J. FREDERICK BANESS, F. R. G. S.
Survey of India.
In one Volume, Super-royal 8vo., half bound Roan. Twelve Rupees.
W. NEWMAN & CO. CALCUTTA.
THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES
FOR RACES.
THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.
The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.
IN GERMAN SILVER CASE ... ...Rs. 80
„ FINE „ ... ... „ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „ ... ... „ 150
Description :—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.
There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.
On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.
We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.
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TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."
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Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete ..	25	0
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Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases ..	61	0
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Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G in Plush-lined Mahogany box ..	25	0

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Plain.. ..	4	0
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The Latest Musical Novelty Ocarinas, each ..	5	0
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Vocal Score complete, .. Rs. 3 12	Quadrille .. Rs. 1 8
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All the above by C. D'Albert.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS
WILL INAUGURATE A SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7th.
At 9 o'clock
This magnificent and world famous organization Comprising
THIRTY (30) FIRST-CLASS STAR ARTISTS.
TWENTY-SEVEN (27) WONDERFULLY TRAINED HORSES.
THE EDUCATED ZEBRAS
From the Cape of Good Hope.
THE DIMINUTIVE SHETLAND PONIES.
THE PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE KANGAROOS FROM AUSTRALIA.
THE PERFORMING DOGS.
THE GIGANTIC OURANG-OUTANG
From Borneo.
THE COLOSSAL PERFORMING BISON
OF NORTH AMERICA,
And the
PERFORMING ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS.
At every performance
Mr. LORENZ JOHNSON
THE INTREPID TAMER,
Will enter the den of these FEROCIOUS ANIMALS
And exhibit them in a thrilling and wonderful performance.
Our list of Performers
Includes the names of some of the most Celebrated Artists of Europe and America
who will have the honor of introducing the latest and most striking marvels of the
EQUESTRIAN
GYMNASTIC AND
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FOUR (4) GREAT CLOWNS.
HEADED BY
JAMES HOLLOWAY,
The drollest and most amusing
ENGLISH CLOWN
Of the present age.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI,
The King of Horse-Trainers, will introduce his Peerless Stud of Trained Horses, whose unrivalled performances have been the wonder and admiration of the Whole World, and have won for their Owner and Educator, Signor Chiarini, numberless Medals and Costly Gifts from the Rulers and Members of the Nobility of every country in Europe, in token of their appreciation of his Wondrous Skill, and the intelligence and docility of his Superb Horses.
N.B.—All the Animals may be seen in the Menagerie Tent, before entering the Mammoth Circus Pavilion, which seats 4,500 people.
Performance every evening at 9 o'clock.
MATINEES.
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Doors open one hour before the performance begins.
PRICES.
Boxes with 6 Chairs .. .. Rs. 24
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Stalls (Carpeted Seats) .. .. „ 2
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Children under 10 years of age, also Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers half price, except in boxes.
G. AGRATI, General Agent.

STILTON CHEESES.
REGULAR SHIPMEMTS now coming forward by the P. and O. Mail-steamers. Orders solicited.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

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Best uncovered	2	inch...	3	4
Best uncovered	2¼	inch...	3	12
Best uncovered	2½	inch...	4	4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2¼	inch...	8	0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2¼	inch...	8	0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½	inch...	9	8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2¼	inch...	9	0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½	inch...	10	0

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THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
LACTOPEPTINE,
a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.
It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash. Rs. 2-8.
SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—Stayed 2½ days in this EXCEEDINGLY WELL-APPOINTED HOTEL with my wife, 5 children, and nurse. The cleanliness and good food are strong points for RECOMMENDATION. A. HARDY, Chaplain.

TO LET, AIRY ROOMS, with board, in the Fort, on moderate terms. Apply "A.," this office.

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CONTRIBUTIONS to the above Fund will be received at the BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANO, by Kirkman: in excellent condition. Price Rs. 275. May be seen at the MONEY SCHOOL.

SEWING MACHINES!! Of various Makers, as well as Needles, Parts, &c. Also repairs of every sort. H. A. GEYER, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CHIMING CLOCK, by R. Bridgman, late with J. McCabe, largest size, suitable for large public buildings, at P. FRAMJEE, No. 15, Forbes Street.

TEMPLE BAR, Grand Cafe Restaurant.—Chops or Steaks, As. 8; Breakfast or Tiffin, Re. 1; Dinner, Rs. 1-8; Tea or Coffee, As. 2 per cup. 6 Billiard Tables.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—JABALPORE HILL TENT, 12″ square, in good order and complete; has a square bath-room. Price, Rs. 275. Apply to W. S. HOWARD, AHMEDNAGAR.

FOR SALE, a Coventry Club BYCICLE, 50-inch, with spare saddle and travelling bag. Price Rs. 180. Apply to "W. T.," care of Messrs. F. SAUQUET & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a handsome country-bred MARE, 4 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle and harness, suitable for a Dog-cart, fast. Price moderate. Apply "P. W. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AT LANOWLEE.—TO BE SOLD or LET on LEASE with or without furniture that desirable Residence Sophia Lodge, 15 minutes walk from the station. Apply by letter or otherwise to the owner at the Lodge. Lanowlee, 22nd February, 1881.

A BAY WALER GELDING, 5 years old, 15-3 high, very fast, with good action, and quiet in harness, with high set Mail Phaeton, by "Simpson," Madras, and set of English Harness; turnout in excellent order. Rs. 1,400. Apply to SCOTT & Co., V. S., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON IN CUT at 12 As. per lb., WHOLE SIDES 11 As. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo Street and Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

ALL persons who have CLAIMS on the estate of the Late C. H. F. CLEUGH, Esquire, and have not yet sent them in, are requested to do so at once to the undersigned.
Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER, Solicitors.
Meadow Street, 25th February, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
At Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar, Girgaum.
A BRAND new handsome Self-driving PARK PHAETON, suitable for a single horse or a pair of Galloways. Price, Rs. 1,050.
Just received a few large size handsome CHINA BRONZES and JAPANESE JARS. Also DESERT SETS for 18 persons.
CUTCH WORK SILVER-WARE containing Tea Sets, Salvers, Muffineers, Mugs, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, MESSMEN, &c.
TENDERS will be received, up to the 15th of March next, from Messmen willing to take charge of the REFRESHMENT ROOMS at Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Wadhwan, and for the supply of refreshments to Passengers, subject to conditions which may be learned on application to the Traffic Manager.
F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Bombay, 28th February, 1881.

NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC AUCTION advertised to be held at Broach on the 7th February, 1881, for the sale of
300 teak logs,
5,000 teak rafters,
which have been floated down the Nerbudda from the Akrani forests of Khandesh, is POSTPONED to the 7th March, 1881.
A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. D.
Camp Karad, Satara District, 26th January, 1881.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at 2 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
(2) To declare a Dividend of 10 per cent.
(3) To liquidate portion of balance of Preliminary Expenses.
(4) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(5) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 21st February, 1881.

THE IMPERIAL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, "Limited."
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 24, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of—
1st—The election of a Board of Directors.
2nd—The transfer of the office and management from Bombay to Calcutta.
3rd—The appointment of Bankers in Calcutta.
4th—The election of auditor in place of the auditor retiring.
5th—To receive the report of the Superintendent.
6th—To alter article No. 15 in the Articles of Association by substituting the word twelve for six in the 3rd line thereof.
ARCHER, LEVEY & Co., Secretaries and Agents.
Dated 22nd February, 1881.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.
THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1881, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1880.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of Mr. J. R. Duxbury their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1881.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution :—
That article 65 of the Articles of Association of this Company be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that the following article be and the same is hereby substituted in its stead.
"Premchund Roychund, Esquire, shall be and he is hereby appointed to be the agent of the Company, and he shall, as such agent as aforesaid, have under the control and supervision of the Director's full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of (¼) quarter anna per pound on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company reserving the right of Gunputsing Dhooputsing to 5-16th of such commission.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHOONILAL NANCHUND, Chairman.
Bombay, 16th February, 1881.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET.
BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.
Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.
Also on hand a great variety of Musical Boxes with zither and automatic figures, Drums and Bells, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.
An early inspection is requested.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.
All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

SATARA WATER SUPPLY.
TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the undermentioned works connected with the above will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1881.
1. Reservoirs at Khas including Dam, Wasteweirs Wingwall Superpassage, Tower, and Culvert, &c.
2. Tunnel with cutting in approaches.
Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or notes, to be returned if the tender is rejected, and to be forfeited in case of evasion or delay in signing the contract documents if the tender is accepted.
For further information, application should be made to the undersigned at his Office at Satara, where the plans, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender can be seen. Copies of the latter and bills of quantities can be obtained on payment of 8 annas.
The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has the power of acceptance of tenders and of rejecting any or all of such tenders without any explanation whatever.
The person or firm whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rs. 5,000 in Government Securities as security for the due performance of the contract.
Tenders to be sealed and marked "Tender for Satara Water Supply Works."
FRED. J. SMITH, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Satara.
Satara, 10th February, 1881.

Military Department Bombay Castle, 25th Feb., 1881.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.
WITH reference to the advertisement of the 3rd March, 1880, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about nine hundred (900) horses suitable for Army purposes during the year 1881-82, classed as follows :—
Class I.—Walers—771.
Medium Cavalry and Hussars } 246
Field Artillery .. 253
Horse Artillery .. 272
Class II.—Country-breds—69.
As many as possible full grown horses; the remainder young stock between 2½ and 3½ years' old.
Class III.—Arabs and Persians—60.
Medium Cavalry and Hussars } 40
Field Artillery .. 20
Horse Artillery
Total 900
The purchases will be made by Remount Agents at the stations named in the margin. Except under special circumstances, purchases will be made in Calcutta only between the 15th September and 28th February.
Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Morar, Meerut, Bareilly, Umballa, Lahore, Mooltan, Sialkot, Rawal Pindi, Peshawar.
Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III, remounts three years' old and mares in foal will not be purchased.
After the expiration of three (3) years from the 21st June, 1879, greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.
The average price for a remount has been fixed at rupees five hundred and fifty (Rs. 550). Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.
G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government, Military Dept., Bombay
Fort William, the 15th February, 1881.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

OUR Import trade continues in the same lifeless condition we have had to report for many weeks past, but in Exports there has been rather more doing, although it is questionable whether it has been altogether satisfactory business. A good deal of it has been forced buying of produce to cover freight engagements, and this has acted against merchants in two ways: on the one side forcing up prices here, and on the other depressing the home markets. In the course of another fortnight or three weeks we shall doubtless see a better state of affairs, as produce of all kinds will by that time be coming forward more freely, and there is a fair prospect of a large business being then practicable on a comparatively low level of prices. In the meantime, however, the actual position is the reverse of cheerful, as not only is the margin against operators on all sides, but trade is rendered additionally risky and uncertain by an advancing Money market and hourly fluctuations in Exchange. Shares keep very steady all things considered, but Government Paper is feeling the effect of higher rates of discount, and has declined materially within the past few days in the face of firm accounts from London, where the upward turn in Silver has brought Rupee Paper into favour.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 26th ultimo showed a reduction of 20 lacs in the Cash Balance, which now stands at the comparatively small figure of 125 lacs, as against 242 lacs at the corresponding date last year. It was no matter for surprise, therefore, that the Directors on Monday raised their rates of discount one per cent. all round; but somewhat unexpectedly a further rise of like extent has been made at the Board Meeting to-day, so that the minimum now stands at 6 per cent. Such a rapid movement as 2 per cent. in three days will doubtless go some way towards restricting the demand for speculative purposes, but it will in no way lessen trade requirements which for the next two months at least must be heavy. This, coupled with the fact that a large amount of funds is now locked up in Piece-Goods and other imports, looks like a further advance in rates of discount at no distant date; although money is too easy elsewhere to render any very severe squeeze probable.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another very unsettled week in Sterling, scarcely a day having passed without a fluctuation of some sort; and although we close with rather a quiet feeling this afternoon, a large business has been done both ready and forward, and rates have risen fully ⅛ per cent. on the week. The upward movement in the value of Bar Silver in London has been the main influence at work, and to this, or in other words to the result of the Paris Conference, we must look for the guiding feature of the future, at the same time increasing exports and advancing money are unquestionably in favour of higher rates also.

Last mail-day rates settled down to about 1/32d. under the level quoted in our report, but on Friday the market opened strong for this mail on the basis of 1s. 8d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 11-32d. for 3 months' Credit Bills. During the day private paper receded 1-16d., but on Saturday morning again rose 3-32, while Bank Bills gained 1-16d. On Monday the market was firm, though unchanged, but yesterday a rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d. took place, and the highest point of the week was touched at 1s. 8½d. for demand Bank Bills. To-day a slightly quieter feeling has prevailed pending the result of the weekly biddings for Council drafts, and a partial decline of 1-32d. must be quoted, making closing figures:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 3-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 8 1-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-32d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 13-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 7-16d; Francs, 3 months' 2·16 per rupee. These rates are based on a probable average for Council drafts of something between 1s. 8 1-16d. and 1s. 8⅛d., and anything below or above that level would doubtless induce a corresponding fluctuation.

For future delivery the Banks have been both buying and selling up to May at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on ready quotations, but the fact of such a small difference being made, arises probably more from a desire to be as little uncovered either way as possible, than any other cause.

On Calcutta, rates have receded to par for demand and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2⅛d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—To begin with the continued advance in the London quotations rendered Fours stood at Rs. 100⅞ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 109⅝. On Monday, however, with the rise in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount the turn came, and since then there has been considerable pressure to sell, and we now quote Fours Rs. 100; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109. Even at this reduced level the market looks the reverse of strong, as notwithstanding the firmness in London the increase in the value of money on this side will probably be sufficient to counteract all favourable influences.

SHARES.—The market is not active, but taking into account the general surroundings, values keep comparatively steady. In *Bank* shares we notice an advance during the week of Rs. 1½ in Bank of Bombays and Re. 1 in Agras, but Nationals are Re. 1 lower. In *Land* Companies the only movement has been in Colabas which have declined Rs. 95, closing at Rs. 800. In *Press* Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 25 in Apollo and Rs. 12½ in New Indian, but Colaba have declined Rs. 37½, Fort Rs. 25, and Mofussil Rs. 7½ per share. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares have been somewhat irregular, although on the whole pretty firm. We notice a decline of Rs. 15 in Victorias, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, Jewraz Balloo, and Soonderdas, and Rs. 5 in Western India. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Saw Mills have receded to Rs. 680, Treacher and Co., Limited, to Rs. 775, and Ripon Gold Mine to par. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 2,020.

PIECE-GOODS.—This week has practically been a repetition of last in almost every particular. Dealers, being heavily oversupplied, have been very anxious sellers even at a reduction of a half to one anna per piece, but the demand from up-country continues slack in the extreme, and the clearances from the bazaar since the departure of last mail cannot be put at more than 2,000 packages. Small as this total is when compared with the supply here and on the way, it is not likely to be exceeded for some weeks to come at least, as business will be restricted by the Hooli holidays, which take place a fortnight hence; and even after that we see little to encourage the hope of an improvement. If shipments from home fall off very materially, and if Cotton and Goods at the same time rise in value on the other side, there may be some chance of a revival; otherwise the present aspect of affairs points to dull lifeless markets throughout the balance of the season.

Local goods are dull and the sales this week are only put at 1,400 packages at As. 8¾ to As. 8⅝ per lb.

TWIST.—Although imports latterly have not been particularly heavy, the stock on the spot is still a long way in excess of the current demand, and prices of English Yarns have again declined ¼ anna per lb. without inducing any increase in business. *Local* Yarns are in fair request at a shade easier rates, about 2,000 bales having changed hands at an average of As. 7¼ to As. 7⅝ per lb. for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper* continues dull and difficult of sale at a decline of As. 4 to As. 12 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also in but limited request, and may be quoted As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. lower on the week. In *Iron* the transactions latterly have been very limited, and although prices are not quoted lower, the tendency is downwards owing to heavy supplies.

COALS.—With the exception of a steamer cargo of Nixon's Navigation Cardiff reported to have been sold at Rs 17½ per ton for March-April loading, the business of the week has been confined to ready parcels re-sold by speculators. The cargo of Higginson's Welsh Hartley, per Algitha (s) in harbour, has also been placed out at Rs. 14 to Rs. 14½ per ton alongside. Of distant there are no first sellers offering.

COTTON.—The course of our market this week has been somewhat erratic, and fluctuations have been both frequent and considerable. To begin with prices gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but steadied again over the buying in to cover February shipments, and yesterday owing to strong accounts from Liverpool quite an excitement prevailed with a rise of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy. To-day we have been dull again, and the rise has been lost in Omras, but Dholleras and Broach have only gone back about Rs. 2. The net result of the movements accordingly is that while Omras have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, Dholleras have only receded Rs. 2 and Broach is Rs. 2 per candy higher on the week.

A large business has been done since last mail left probably not less than 20,000 bales in Bombay alone irrespective of direct up-country buying. The greater portion of this consists of Broach and Dhollera for future delivery supplies continuing too small to admit of large transactions on the spot. Broach and Dolleras are certainly coming in now, but not so freely as could be wished, while Omras are falling a long way below the quantity originally expected, the Jerry Crop in the Berars having been seriously damaged—some people say to the extent of 50 per cent. by ballworm. On the whole the tendency now is to reduce estimates of shipments, and although we are still of opinion 800,000 bales may be reached for the six months a number of people put their figures at 750,000.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	28,004	39,229	17,466
Since 1st Sept.	346,101	352,037	223,493
Since 1st Jan.	201,120	234,043	150,972

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 42,142 bales, making a total of 151,256 bales since 1st January, against 128,309 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote Ready	Rs. 212	=5 15/32d.
,, Do. do. (April delivery)	,, 210	=5 15/32d.
,, Good Omra, Ready	,, 209	=5 13/32d.
,, Do. do. April delivery	,, 207	=5 13 32d.
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	,, 193	=5d.
,, Do. do. April delivery	,, 192	=5 1/32d.
,, G. F. do. Ready	,, 183	=4¾d.
,, Do. do. April delivery	,, 182	=4 25/32d.
,, Good Hingunghaut, Ready	,, 215	=5 9/16d.
,, Good M. G. Broach, March dely.	,, 228	=5 29/32d.
,, Do. do. April do.	,, 225	=5 27/32d.
,, Do. Dhollera, April do.	,, 202	=5 9/32d.
,, F.G.F. do. do. do.	,, 192	=5 1/32d.
,, G.F. do. do. do.	,, 182	=4 25/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is not quite so keenly sought after as it was a few days ago, and after toughing Rs. 6-11 the ready price has receded to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. For May delivery there are sellers but no buyers at Rs. 6-4. New Crop as yet is only coming in slowly, but before long we must see large supplies. Of *Rapeseed* we are still without ready stocks. Of New Guzerat there are sellers for April at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. Gingelly has been in more request again latterly and for White the price has advanced to Rs. 37 to Rs. 38, for Mixed to Rs. 33 to Rs. 35, and Red to Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy.

WHEAT continues very firm owing to the large forward contracts made. Best White ready brings Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32, and April-May delivery Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 29 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	733¾
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	760
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank..............	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	107
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company...........	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill...........	400	2,000	all	..	910
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company...........	30,000	100	1,000	5	106xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,425
Do. 2nd issue or Preferential Shares	539	..	500	..	275
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	715
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,040
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	800
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	865
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	595xd.
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	210
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,070
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,080xd.
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	925xd.
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,675
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,455
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	225
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,180xd.
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,085
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,150
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	810
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	157½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,120
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,080
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	960xd.
Southern India	500	500	all	..	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	910
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	..	820

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	25
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	800
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,100	10	205

For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-11-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	11,00
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	1,925
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	40	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	837½
[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,450
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	445
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	345
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	145
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	75	1,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	680
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	156 / 147
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,020
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association................	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	320
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	925
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	1	..	1
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	..
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	775
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	2,3000	25	15	..	..

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-2-3
Carolas	,,	236
Mexican Dollars	,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,,	107-4-0
Gold Leaf	,,	19-10-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch........	,,	19-8-6
Australian Gold. 100 touch	,,	19-8-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	19-10-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	19-3-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alverton, 897 tons, Captain C. Darnell, sailed yesterday for Amhurst in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, sailed yesterday for China with a cargo of 1,287 chests opium and general.

THE B. I.. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain W. Crowder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr. C. M. Thomas and eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain W. A. Stratter, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Colonel Yonge, Major Moore, Major A. B. Portman, Mr. Ramchunder Eshwant, and 24 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,575 tons, Captain Geo. Self, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Colombo.—Mr. Digby. From Mangalore.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harlin and three children, Mr. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, two boys and infant, and Miss Anderson. From Coast ports—Fifty-five deck.

THE Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Verrill, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Liverpool.—Brigr-Genl. T. S. Brown and Miss Brown, Lieut. Wedderburn, Lieut. McArthur, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gill and five children, Mrs. Taylor, a lady, Mrs. and Miss Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and infant, and Mr. P. Garriock. For Malta.—Dr. McVittie, and Mr. E. F. Kelley.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Malwa (s)	Tomson	Suez.
	Sirdhana (s)	Crawder.....	Calcutta, Feb. 15.
	Huzara (s)	Self	Calcutta, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Buldana (s)	Wood	Natal.
2	Avoca (s)........	Murray	China.
	Alverton (s)	Darnell	Amhurst.
	C. of Baltimore (s)	Verrill	Liverpool.
	Madura (s)........	Stratter	Calcutta.
	Pachamba (s)	Britten......	Bussorah.
	Sarah and Emma..	Lewis	Bassein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Buckinghamshire, to Bremerhaven.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
25 Socotra (s) ....Mackerness Bombay, Feb. 4.
26 Kylemore ....Haliday ....Colombo, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25.—Steamers Himalaya and Adjutant. Ship Syria. A Schooner (showed H. P. K. S.)
Feb. 26.—Ships Maulesden and Jumna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
27 Chinsura (s)...... ...... Calcutta.
28 Sarah Ann (s)...... ...... Alexandria.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
Scindia (s)........ ...... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
6 Ettore Fieramosca, It G. B. Frigero, from Assab.
6 Godavery, ss, Miner, from Mauritius.
11 Annie, ss, Gilmour, from Cardiff.
11 Lombardy, ss, Stephenson, from Cardiff.
11 Cervin, ss, Taylor, from Cardiff.
13 Dagmar I. G., ss, from Maccala.
13 Helen Newton, ss, Kerruish, from Cardiff.
14 Lucinda, ss, Care, from Cardiff.
15 Agnes, ss, Irvine, from Rangoon.
15 Pekin, ss, Anderson, from London.
15 Castore, ss, Mahorchich, from Calcutta.
16 Siam, ss, Hector, from Bombay.
16 Assyria, ss, Smidt, from Zanzibar.
16 Plantain, ss, Pearce, from Calcutta.
17 Austin Friars, ss, Baker, from Jeddah.
17 Halo, ss, Willis, from Bombay.
17 Ashbrooke, ss, Simpson, from Calcutta.
18 John Pender, ss, Perkins, from Red Sea.
18 Orsino, ss, Evans, from Calcutta.
18 Djemnah, ss, from Marseilles.
18 Calipso, ss, Gelchich, from Bombay.
18 Romeo, ss, Laururia, from Glasgow.
18 Parseval, Fch. G. Boat, ss, Poutelloz, from Toulon.
19 Hartlepool, ss, Stranghen, W. Hartlepool.
19 Daphne, ss, Marinovich from Trieste.
19 Glide, A. Bark, Beadle, from Tamatave.
19 Agra, ss, Hausard, from Kurrachee.
19 Branksome Hall, ss, Collins, from Bombay.
19 Java, ss, Magenis, from Bombay.
19 Britannia, ss, Hutchinson, from Bombay.
20 Canara, ss, Frank, from London.
20 Tyne, H. M. T. S. ss, Stokes, from Plymouth.
20 Moidart, ss, Morgan, from Cardiff.
21 Magellanes, ss, Larragoiti, from Manilla.
22 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Shanghai.
22 Sibylla ss, Martin, from Cardiff.
22 Peshwa, ss, Carson, from Calcutta.
22 Chiaggia It G. B. ss, Preve, Assab.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
16 Ettore Fieramosca, It G. B. Frigero, to Assab.
16 Cervin, ss, Taylor, to Elephant Point.
16 Agnes, ss, Irvine, to Malta F. O.
16 Pekin, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
16 Castore, ss, Mahorchich, to Trieste.
16 Siam, ss, Hector, to Venice
17 Plantain, ss, Pearce, to London.
17 Austin Friars, ss, Baker, to Bombay.
18 Helen Newton, ss, Kerruish, to Rangoon.
18 Halo, ss, Willis, to Havre.
18 Orsino, ss, Evans, to Genova.
18 Godavery, ss, Minier, to Mauritius.
19 Annie, ss, Gilmour, to Akyab.
19 Lombary, ss, Stephenson to Akyab.
19 Djemnah, ss, to Shanghai.
19 Calipso, ss, Gelchich, to Trieste.
19 Romeo, ss, Laururia, to Manilla.
19 Daphne, ss, Marinovich, to Bombay.
19 Branksome Hall, ss, Collins, to Bombay.
20 Assyria Friars, ss, Smidt, to Venice,
20 Ashbrooke, ss, Simpson, to Jeddah.
20 Agra, ss, Hausard, to London.
20 Britannia ss, Hutchinson, to Liverpool.
20 Tyne, H. M. T. S. ss, Stokes to China.
21 Lucinda, Care to Elephant Point.
21 Magellanes, ss, Larragoiti, to Liverpool
22 Parseval Fch. G. Boat, Poutelloz, to China.
22 Canara, ss, Frank, to Kurrachee.
22 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Marseilles.
23 Java, ss, Magenis, to Zanzibar.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dagmar I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Maccala.
John Pender, ss, Perkins, from Red Sea.
Hartlepool S. S. Stranghen, from W. Hartlepool.
Ghde, A. Bark, Beadle, from Tamatave.
Moidart, Morgan, from Cardiff.
Sibylla, ss, Martin, from Cardiff.
Peshwa, ss, Carson, from Calcutta.
Chiaggia It G. B. ss, Preve from Assab.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sicily (s)—1,750 cwts. wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.; 45 bales cotton, Cullianjee Mooljee; 112½ cwts. myrabolams, Khuttow Mathura; 92 cwts. wheat, Ritchie Stuart and Co.
City of Baltimore (s)—120 cwts. wheat, Moostakally Didarally; 100 bales rags and 114 bales cotton waste, Veerjee Megrai; 400 cwts. wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Deepolale (s)—27 bales cotton twist waste, Central I. S. and W. Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Trentham Hall (s)—4,000 cwts. wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.; 800 cwts. wheat, Hurry Bhanjee; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.; 97 bales cotton, Sarnug Lalljee.
Dunfield—280 bales cotton, Womanrow Govindrow.

FOR LONDON.

Bowesfield (s)—30 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 337½ cwts. myrabalams, Anundiee Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 67 bags cowries 13 bales jute 5 bales senna and 1 bag crotton seed, Nagindass Bhagoobhoy; 82½ cwts sandalwood, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed; 109 packages chillies, Royasee Amerchund; 237½ cwts gall, Vithaldass Jadowjee; 44 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 13 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 51½ cwts olibamun 215 lbs. tortoise shells; and 12 cwts. m-o-p shells, Datardina Mowjee; 70 cwts. coir yarn, Soonder dass Govindjee and Co.
James Drake (s)—112 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 260 cwts banes, Ally Mahomed Hassum.
Pekin (s)—10 bales silk, Allana Munjee; 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 3 bales carpets, Peel Cassels and Co; 14 cardamoms and 184 packages nuxvomica, P. and O. S. N. Co: 29 bundles ivory, Shuriff Durvesh.
Muriel (s)—3,958½ cwts. gingellyseed, Sigg Sulzer and Co.; 604 boxes gambier, 19 cases cardamoms 1 case tiger skin and 7,500 cwts bone, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Madras (s)—19 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.
Humbert (s)—277 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Alice D. Cooper—750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia (s)—303 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Hungaria (s)—500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 900 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.
John David (s)—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Tatham (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, RallihoeBr s, I r
Bedford (s)- 17 bags pepper, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Standard (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Marian (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Hungaria (s)—300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pekin (s)—3 bales carpets and 10 bales silk, Hajee Saffoo.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lambardy (s)—21 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—193 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 12 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.
Lombardy s—36 bales cotton, Guneshdass Crushnaiee; 25 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 29 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 50 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co: 15 bales twist, the Alliance S. and W. Co,; 40 bales cotton, Yue Lun Ching.
Daphne (s)—62 bales cotton, Napechund Nowroungrey; 20 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 237 bales twist, D. Hormusjee; 11 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca (s)—7½ chests opium, Jusraj Chetaram; 24 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 22½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 3 chests opium, Roogunath Juganath; 15 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 10 chests opium, Jokeeram Jesraj; 12 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookray; 6 chests opium, Rooguath Juganath; 4 chests opium, Tejpall Nursigdass; 23½ chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 7 chests opium, Vemchund Jaitadass; 6 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 2 chests opium, Rampetab Hurbilass.
Daphne (s)—17 chests opium, Jokeram Jesraj; 3 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 31 chests opium, Guneshdass Crishnajee; 15¼ chests opium Sumnuthraj Khetseedass; 17 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 19 chests opium, Trimsookdass Nandlall; 1¼ chests opium, Jusraj Chetram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1ST MARCH, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·88
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point..............	74·0
Relative humidity of Air..............	·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of Wind*..N. NNW. NNE. NE, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	260.

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

200-80—J. C. Cama—Gungajee Kakoo Gadday vs Raghoozill and another—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
39-80—H. Bicknell—Motecbai vs Cooverbai and others—J. Macfarlane.
415-80—Payne and G—Premiee Heerjee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Prescot and W.
37-80—Smith and F.—Meghjee Dossa vs Dadumeya Dosmahomed—R. M. Sayani.
171-80—Muljee and B—Bhowanibhoy Ramjee vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

50-81—V. Hurrichund—Marwady Dullecchund Tara vs Ruttunbai and another—Muljee and B. Part heard.

Long Causes.

25-80—R. M. Sayani—Pung Shari Prugutnam and others vs. Lalldass Goverdhundass and another—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
79-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Burjorji Muncherji Wadia and another vs. the Nursey S. and W. Company—Ardeshir and H.—Part heard.
271-78—Jefferson, B and D—Khimjee Jewa and another vs. Cassibai—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.
512-79—C. Tyabjee—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and others—Smith and F, Macfarlane and G., Shapurjee and T., and Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Consent Decree.

190-80—Prescot and W.—Ferdinand Mulhens vs. J. S. Elmore—Payne and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

316-80—Prescot and W.—J. T. Bell and another vs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
514-80—M. H. Khan—Bechersing Sobhasing vs Nowla Futta and others—Janardhun and H.
373-80—H. Bicknell—Bai Awabai vs Meherbai and others.
415-78—Balkrishna and B—Kashinath Hirajee vs. Sarup Futta and others.—Khunderao M. and M. H. Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Schneider, Major Genl., Staff, on duty, from Bhooj.
Ross, Lieut. Col., 14th Lancers, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

MARCH 1.

FitzGerald, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.
Burnett, Major, Staff, from leave, from England.
Prendergast, Lieut. Col., 4th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Moore, Major, 34th Regt., from leave, from England.
Howell, Captain, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, from leave, from England.
MacDowall, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.

MARCH 2.

Kettlewell, Lieut. Col., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Manifold, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Davies, 2nd Lieut., 2-15th Foot, on leave, from Purandhur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Brown, Col., 83rd Regt., on duty, to England.
Prendergast, Lieut. Col., 4th Bengal Cavalry, from leave.
Moore, Major, 34th Regt., from leave, to Mangalore.
Schneider, Major Genl., Staff, on duty, to Surat.
Schneider, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.
McVittee, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Brown, Brigadier Genl., Staff, on leave, to England.
Yonge, Lieut. Col., 3rd Bombay N. L. I., to join, to Belgaum.
Manifold, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, to Mhow.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 2, 1881.

1. Members who have not yet completed their class-firing are requested to do so as soon as possible, as the Capitation Grant cannot be obtained for any member who does not complete his class-firing before the 31st March 1881.

2. The undermentioned member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to B Company,—No. 1320, Vol. F. Archer.

By order, A. W. PROUNDFOOT,
Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

THE general court-martial assembled for the trial of Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie is likely to be one of the most remarkable that this presidency has seen. In a certain sense, it may be said that it is the Bombay army itself which is about to be arraigned, and it is an undoubted fact that this is the light in which the trial will be regarded in England. The constitution and procedure of the court will be eagerly criticized, and as some of our readers may not be familiar with the manner in which the deliberations of a general court-martial are conducted, we will give a very brief account of the *modus operandi.* In the first place, no general court-martial may consist of less than nine members, except under very exceptional circumstances, when five are sufficient. These officers should not be of inferior rank to the prisoner, when they have to try an officer. The proceedings are conducted by a member of the Judge Advocate's Department, and an officer is told off to conduct the prosecution; so that supposing the court itself to consist of a president and twelve members (the usual numbers), and adding to these the prosecutor, the judge advocate general, the orderly officer in attendance in the court, the officer in charge of the prisoner, and a couple of officers told off to be in waiting in case any of the members of the court fall sick, we have the respectable number of nineteen officers concerned in a general court-martial such as we are describing. The prisoner is allowed the best legal advice he can get, under the following restrictions: his adviser may neither address the court, nor may he examine any of the witnesses orally; but he may advise the prisoner all through the trial, and he may write out all questions he thinks ought to be asked, and these questions will be put by the prisoner himself to the witness, through the court. But the best way of giving a correct impression of the procedure of a general court-martial is to describe a supposititious case, say that of an officer on his trial for a breach of discipline. The court assembles at 11 a.m. in the large dining-room of some mess, and punctually to time the president and members arrive. When all have assembled, they take their places at a long table, the president at the head, the senior member on his right, the next senior on his left, and so on down to the junior. The judge advocate sits at a little table close to the president, so as to advise that gentleman and regulate the proceedings. The prosecutor having also settled himself at a table, the prisoner is called in. He comes into the room, attended by the officer in whose charge he is, and with a bow to the president of the court, he takes his seat, generally at a little distance from the long table; and he is, of course, provided with writing materials, and sits at a table of his own, where he can hold the freest consultation with his legal adviser. The orders for convening the court and the warrant appointing the president and judge advocate are read: after which the names of the whole court are severally called in the hearing of the prisoner, who is asked if he objects to the president or any of the members of his court. If he objects the room is cleared, and the court decides whether the objection is valid or not. After this the court is sworn, and the charges against the prisoner are then read out to him, and he is asked if he pleads guilty or not guilty. Then follows the calling in of witnesses and taking evidence, which need not be described; and the prosecution being closed, the prisoner is put on his defence. When he has either read his defence, or delivered it verbally, and called his witnesses, the prosecutor replies; and then the judge advocate general sums up the whole matter in the presence of the prisoner. This being finished, the court is cleared and proceeds to deliberate on its finding. And now we come to what we think is a grave blot in our court-martial system. During the time the court is deliberating whether it shall find the prisoner guilty or not guilty, the judge advocate is admitted to a share in the deliberation, and gives his opinion, when asked for it, on any points that have arisen during the trial. Now, the judge advocate is not—he cannot be—unbiassed. Before the court assembled he had to read the evidence which would be laid before it; he had to frame charges on this evidence; and he must have made up his mind that the evidence was true and convincing—in other words, that the accused was guilty—before he recommended that the case should be sent to a court-martial. In his view, then, the prisoner is guilty; and, in fact, it must be allowed that by virtue of his position the judge advocate holds a brief for Government, and it is his interest to secure a conviction. This being the case, it is obviously improper to allow him to be present while the court deliberates on its finding and sentence, as if he thought the court was about to record an improper verdict, or an inadequate sentence, he would feel it his bounden duty to point out what he considered the proper course to adopt. What sort of verdict or sentence the judge advocate would naturally regard as improper or inadequate we need not point out, as he must have made up his mind before the court assembled. And we feel certain that it would be much more agreeable to the feelings of officers of the Judge Advocate's Department if they were excluded from the court when it was deliberating on its finding and sentence. As a mere matter of personal feeling, the duty they have to perform is a painful one, and we would gladly see them relieved of that part of it which they must necessarily feel most irksome. The officers of the Judge Advocate's Department throughout India bear a deservedly high reputation for fairness and impartiality, and we think it is a very great pity that they are ever put in what we cannot but consider a false position. But suppose the court to be deliberating on its finding. If the prisoner is found not guilty, the president calls him in, tells him he is acquitted, and he walks out of the room a free man. If the votes of the court on the question of guilty or not guilty are equally divided, it is equivalent to an acquittal; and in this case only the casting vote of the president is of no value. If the prisoner is found guilty (by a good old rule the junior member of the court votes first), sentence is passed at once, and the proceedings sent on for the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in India, who may confirm or remit, as seems good to him. Only the president signs the proceedings, which we think a mistake for the following reasons. When the Commander-in-Chief has to decide whether he shall confirm or remit a sentence, he has nothing to guide him as to whether the court were or were not unanimous in their opinion; whereas in such a grave and weighty matter as the finding and sentence of a general court-martial we would have each officer record and sign his own finding and sentence in the body of the proceedings. The result would, of course, be precisely the same as it is now, the majority [illegible] another; but the confirming authority would find it a great help, if he wished to incline to mercy, to know that a certain number of the members of the court had also taken that view. And on the other hand, when a body of officers unanimously passed a rigorous sentence, the mere fact of this unanimity would render the task of confirming such a sentence less irksome. These are some of the points which we think want altering in our court-martial system; and the fact that they are comparatively trifling should render them all the easier to remedy. The experience of the Jervis, Crawley, and Carey courts-martial will lead the public to hope that the present trial may be conducted with such an amount of dignity, fairness, and regularity as shall help courts-martial to recover some of the respect in which they used to be universally held.

SIR RUNODEEP SINGH, the Prime Minister, or rather the Mayor of the Palace, of Nepaul, arrived in Bombay yesterday, attended by some three hundred and fifty followers, including some forty ladies. His Excellency arrived at the Byculla station, where a carriage and four belonging to His Excellency the Governor, and a guard of honour, were in waiting for him. Mr. J. Pollen represented the Government. Sir Runodeep was accompanied by the Assistant Resident accredited to Khatmandu. The Nepaulese party are on a pilgrimage to Dwarka, but will stop for a week or so in Bombay. The present ruler, of Nepaul is the brother of Sir Jung Bahadoor, and he is rather elderly. During his absence the Government is carried on by his next brother, who will succeed him when he dies, and will, in his turn, be succeeded by his next surviving brother, such being the order of succession arranged by Sir Jung Bahadoor. It is only when all the brothers are dead that the succession will revert to their sons, in the order of their seniority. Those who take an interest in novel experiments will watch the result of this curious family arrangement. Sir Runodeep's next brother, who is now acting for him, will, it is said, prove another Sir Jung when he comes to the premiership in his own right. The present Prime Minister is very much in his hands, and he is thus enabled to devote a certain portion of his time to his spiritual welfare.

THE following is a passage in a private letter from a landlord in the north of Ireland, touching the present situation in that country:—"Of course many persons are crying out against the Coercion Bill; but it will only press upon the lawless. It is certain, however, that a good Land Bill is necessary; it would go a long way towards pacifying the country. It is much needed. Many landlords were harsh and unwise, especially in the south and west. In the north, where there is a Protestant population, high-handed doings were never tolerated, and the tenant's just rights were in the main respected. To this we owe our comparative immunity from the turbulence now prevailing in the rest of the Kingdom. For the moment, there is a great lull, scarcely broken by Davitt's arrest. He was the ablest Leaguer of the lot. The pity is, that Government did not tighten the reins sooner. Unquestionably the situation is serious; but we may hope that by good management things may be got to settle down without an actual collision. A good deal will depend upon the way the Government administer the Coercion Act and deal with the land question. But matters have been allowed to get to a point when any further blundering may produce a general explosion. Happily the line taken in the House by Parnell and his *confrères* is shortsighted and stupid to an unlooked for degree. They have now combined in a pretty solid phalanx against their revolutionary schemes, not only the Whigs and Tories, but the very Radicals, who we were all afraid would prove their strongest support. Their exasperating obstruction has proved more useful to their opponents than to themselves; for it cannot stop the legislation directed against their dangerous agitation, and it unites all classes in England against them."

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT TANNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by his Private Secretary, went to Tanna on Monday evening, arriving by the 7-23 p. m. train. The Municipal Commissioners of the town presented him with an address at the station, welcoming him to their town, which His Excellency replied to in a few very neatly-turned sentences. He then proceeded to the Collector, Mr. Mulock's bungalow, where he met all the officers of the station at dinner.

Early in the morning he started on horseback with the Collector, the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Boustead, and his Private Secretary for the extensive Pokran water-works, some three miles distant, now under construction, to bring water into the Tanna town; and after being shown over the works by the able Engineer, Mr. Maclaran, and expressing himself thoroughly satisfied with the project, the sanction of which was one of the first acts of his Government immediately after his arrival in the country, His Excellency rode to the Civil Hospital, through which Dr. Boustead conducted him. He subsequently went all over the very large jail in the old fort, and testified generally to its cleanliness and orderliness.

At noon His Excellency visited the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, where he was presented with an address by the towns-people praying for the right to elect their own Municipal Commissioners, for cisterns in place of water standards for the supply of water in the town, and for the reduction of the High School rates; to which he replied at some length, stating that, from what he saw, their municipal matters and the interests of the town were well looked after, and that changes, before mature consideration, were to be deprecated. After examining some of the classes and seeing the boys through some athletic feats in their gymnasium, he left amidst loud cheers for the station and returned to Bombay on Tuesday, the 1st instant by the 1-9 p. m. train, having won the he hearts of all by his considerate and kindly manner.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 11.

THE sensation of the week has been the publication in the *Standard* of the correspondence between Shere Ali and the Russians which Sir F. Roberts found at Kabul. Lord Hartington appeared to suggest last night, when questioned on the subject, that the *Standard* must have got the papers from Lord Lytton, and Lord Enfield, in the House of Lords, hinted this suspicion still more significantly. What the *Standard* printed was not merely the letters that had passed between the late Ameer and the Czar's agents, but a narrative connecting and explaining the correspondence, which had been drawn up by the Foreign Department at the India Office. Only twenty-eight copies of this confidential memorandum were printed, and of these thirteen were sent to India, Lord Lytton getting two copies, one at least of which he brought home with him. According to the Secretary of State, all the fifteen copies kept in the India Office have been accounted for; but this evidence is, of course, inconclusive, for any one of these copies might have been lent, and returned, before the appearance of the memorandum in the *Standard.* It is urged, on the other hand, that Lord Lytton can hardly be the culprit, because he is on more friendly terms with the *Daily Telegraph* than any other of the morning papers, and would not have favoured a rival journal. But whoever is responsible for the disclosure, managed it very well in the interest of the ex-Viceroy. The Government had promised that the correspondence should be published, and the object was to secure the support of the principal London papers for the policy of which Lord Lytton is the champion. The fidelity of the *Daily Telegraph* could be relied on in all circumstances, but the *Times* and *Standard* were doubtful. It is only a fortnight since the *Times* came out with an article sneering at Lord Napier's Minute on the retention of Kandahar, this article being payment in kind for an early copy of the Minute, which was given to the editor by Mr. Childers, the War Minister, after a telegram had been received announcing its publication in India. It was necessary to guard against similar treatment of the Russo-Afghan correspondence, so an accurate *précis* of these papers was prepared and sent secretly to the *Times,* which journal, believing that it was first in the field with the revelation of Russian perfidy, showed its gratitude by denouncing England's great rival in the East in language such as it has seldom used since the time of the Crimean war. The full correspondence, however, was at the same time communicated to the *Standard,* in order that that paper might work the Conservative party up to the pitch of [illegible] votes of censure on the Ministry, which are now to be moved in both Houses of Parliament. If this was the plan, it has answered its purpose well; but the simpler explanation is perhaps the true one, that the *Standard* bought the secret at a price, and paid for it in ready money. The powerful and wealthy London papers are more likely to be corrupting agencies than corrupt; and a cynical acquaintance of mine, who knows a good deal about the secret ways of journalism, declared with a laugh the other day that for half-a-guinea you could always get a bit of news in the lobby of the House of Commons, or, if you applied to a Home Ruler, for half-a-crown. This is, of course, an exaggeration; but it is a well-known fact that many men in public offices earn considerable additions to their incomes by a more or less illicit connexion with the newspapers, and this practice will never be put down until we have a higher standard of morality among newspaper proprietors, none of whom are now particularly scrupulous what they publish, so long as they can make money out of it. As to the correspondence itself, it does not go back far enough to show if the Duke of Argyll is right or wrong in asserting that Shere Ali only began to coquet with Russia after he had been bullied and estranged by Lord Lytton. This, however, is a trivial matter. What is made perfectly clear is that Russia continued her intrigues in Afghanistan for some months after the settlement of Berlin had destroyed her excuse for stirring up hostilities against England. General Stolietoff left Tashkend for Kabul on the day on which the Congress assembled at Berlin, and some time after the signature of the compromise arranged between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, and it is obvious that, if Russia had been acting in good faith, he would have had orders by telegraph not to go to Kabul. Moreover, the same general wrote from Livadia to Shere Ali on October 8, 1878, three months after the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin, counselling the Ameer to "make peace openly with the English, and in secret prepare for war," and giving him to understand that, if he would not be rash, but would wait for a fitting opportunity, he might count on the support of a Russian army. Lord Hartington puts the best face he can on a bad business, by protesting that the Government knew all about these papers before it came to the decision to abandon Kandahar; but this plea, if true, would only show the incapacity of the Queen's present Ministers to manage the foreign affairs of the Empire. The truth is, of course, that they still feel themselves bound by the awkward pledges they gave at the General Election. But public opinion in this country has now pronounced itself so strongly in favour of keeping Kandahar, and the difficulty of finding any trustworthy native chief to entrust the place to is so great, that I believe the Government will be obliged, even yet, to reconsider its decision. With regard to the argument, often urged, about the cost of holding Kandahar, let me call your attention to Sir Donald Stewart's statement, in his despatch of February 16, 1880 (page 11 of the Blue-book):—"The revenue for the next year, 1880-81, has been estimated by Major St. John at 20½ lakhs, a total which will be largely increased by settled government, and still more by the construction of a railway from India to Kandahar." This is the testimony of an authority whom all parties recognize as unprejudiced and above suspicion.

I know not how it may be with others, but I seldom open a daily paper now without a feeling of despondency. Hardly a day passes which does not bring news of another Irish row, another ignoble squabble with some tribe of barbarians, or perhaps another defeat of the British arms. In addition to our troubles at the Cape, we have now the pleasant prospect of a war with the King of Ashantee, who has taken the aggressive and threatened an attack on the English settlements on the West Coast of Africa unless impossible demands are complied with. The *Times* querulously asks where all this sort of thing is to end, and what limit is to be placed to the responsibilities of empire with which the unfortunate British taxpayer is constantly confronted. But it is just this craven dread of responsibility which encourages our enemies all the world over to assail us. We make war in such a half-hearted fashion, and are so ready to sacrifice for the sake of rest all the objects for which we have gone to war, that every petty chief of a savage race fancies he can shake off our grip, if only he shows himself to be sufficiently persevering. So King Koffee comes to the front again with a reorganized army, just at the time when we have very few troops to spare, and when another African war is felt by the English people to be highly inconvenient. It is quite enough to have on hand at one time a struggle with such a determined race as the Boers, whose mode of fighting and successful operations against regular troops recall—*absit omen!*—the earlier campaigns of the American revolutionary war. Too proud to accept the lesson of his repulse at Laing's Neck, Sir George Colley kept his camp pitched near the foot of the pass over the Drakensberg mountains after his defeat, instead of falling back upon his base of supplies at Newcastle; and his enterprising foe has now cut his line of communications and placed him between two fires, in a position in which he must starve unless he either fights his way back to Newcastle, or is quickly relieved by the reinforcements hastening up-country. He has, indeed, been caught in a trap, and is now as completely beleaguered as any of the garrisons in the Transvaal. The worst of it is, that his force has again been proved to be no match in the field for the Boers. His own account of the action on Monday shows that he marched out to meet and escort into camp an expected convoy from Newcastle; that his little force, after crossing the Ingogo, was attacked on all sides by the Boers, who were not repulsed till after many hours' fighting; and that he was obliged to fall back to his own camp without having accomplished the object of his expedition. The daily papers, of course, say that our troops fought "heroically"; but this is a conventional phrase, used now on all occasions of defeat, as well as of victory. The British losses were heavy; but it is a painfully significant fact that they appear from Sir G. Colley's despatch to have fought all day on the defensive, and that we hear no more of such gallant though imprudent charges as the 58th made up-hill against the enemy at Laing's Neck. Yet Sir G. Colley marched out of camp for the purpose of taking the aggressive and driving the Boers off the road to Newcastle.

Our army has been tinkered with a good deal by modern reformers; but no candid observer of recent wars in which it has been engaged will maintain that it fights better, or is commanded by generals who know better how to lead it in action, than it fought, or was led, in its unregenerate days. By all accounts, the Highland regiments are the best we have left, and these Mr Childers now wishes to "reform," or in other words, to knock the heart out of, by abolishing the distinctive tartans, of which Scottish clansmen are so proud, and making them all wear a "hunting Stewart" tartan, invented by some tailor in Conduit-street. Why Mr. Gladstone should persist in believing in Mr. Childers is inexplicable. He has made a mess of everything he has ever touched, and is the most conspicuous failure in the ranks of our public men. Yet he is now to be allowed to lay his unhallowed hands on the sacred traditions and sentiments of the most distinguished regiments in the British army, and to excite against the Government the bitter indignation of the whole population of the Scottish Highlands, which has hitherto been most staunch in its Liberalism. Your Scottish readers will be able to form some conception of the furious out-burst of wrath this attack on the tartans has excited in the Highlands. A public meeting to protest against the proposed reform has been held at Inverness, another will be held this evening in London, and a petition, headed by the Dukes of Sutherland and Richmond, and signed by hundreds of Highland gentlemen, without distinction of party, is to be presented to the Queen, who is so Scottish herself in feeling that she will sympathize strongly with the agitation. Mr. Childers gives it as a reason for not leaving well alone that, under the system of linked battalions, men are enlisted now to serve in either of two regiments, and that it is a costly matter to give soldiers fresh tartans when drafts of several hundred men are taken from the 42nd, for instance, to join the 79th when the latter regiment is on active service. But the economy attained by saving the cost of new tartans in such a case will be dearly purchased by the sacrifice of those regimental distinctions which have always been the special pride, and in no small degree a cause of that emulation which has produced the successes of the British army.

The Irish Coercion Bill makes slow but steady progress. The debates upon it have been enlivened this week by a strikingly eloquent and slashing speech against the second reading by Mr. Joseph Cowen, the member for Newcastle, who gave vigorous expression to the discontent with which the Liberals below the gangway regard their betrayal by Mr. Bright. Mr. Cowen's caustic attack on the Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster must have made that renegade wince, for there can be no manner of doubt that, had Mr. Bright sat on the Opposition benches when a Tory ministry brought in such a Coercion Bill as he has now put his name to he would have opposed it tooth and nail. Nor can any reasonable person doubt that Mr. Bright would gladly have made use of the weapons of Boycotting and non-payment of rent to advance the cause of the Anti-Corn Law League, if they had only been available, although he now repudiates with indignation the comparison made between his League and that of Mr. Parnell. It is remarkable that the best speeches made on the Irish side in the House of Commons this session have been those of English Liberals. Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bradlaugh, and above all Mr. Cowen, have put the case for the Home Rulers much more effectively than they could do it themselves. I do not think, however, that these English Radicals represent any strong body of opinion out of doors. The Irish have some sympathizers among English working-men, and it is amusing to read the reports of meetings at which Mr. Bradlaugh was denounced as a "Whig hack" for having refused to countenance obstruction, and at which three groans were given for "the People's William." But I find that all the Liberal papers throughout the country, metropolitan and provincial, endorse the action of the Government in coercing Home Rulers in and out of Parliament, with the exception of the *Pall Mall Gazette,* the *Echo,* and the *Newcastle Chronicle.* I would commend to any one who wishes to form a dispassionate opinion as to the Speaker's intervention last week the letter in yesterday's *Times* from Sir E. J. Reed, who writing as one of several hundred English members of Parliament who have not opened their mouths this session, exposes the fallacy of the objections urged against the creation of a precedent to put a stop to wilful obstruction of debate in the House of Commons. Evidently it would be a *reductio ad absurdum* of parliamentary government to maintain, out of a superstitious reverence for freedom of speech, forms which enable a very small minority of the House to prevent the passing of any measure deemed by nine members out of ten to be essential to the security of the State. Anyhow, the remedy is effectual. Mr. Parnell, about whom there were some queer rumours this week, is so disconcerted by the arrest of Davitt and the adoption of new regulations for the conduct of debate in the House, that it is supposed he will go at once to America. This will be a desperate step, and it shows the folly of the Home Rulers that they imagine they can do themselves or their country any good by threatening, as Mr. Dillon did at Manchester a day or two ago, to appeal for aid to the United States. The Americans are not likely to prepare a rod for their own backs by giving serious encouragement to a political agitation carried on by the Irish element of the population of their great cities, who are already a source of disquietude to Republican statesmen. As for annexing Ireland to the Republic, as suggested by Mr. Dillon, they would rather sink it to the bottom of the sea than have such a possession. The meaning of this wild talk probably is, that the British Government has got the clew to a conspiracy in which some of the Home Rulers are engaged, and that the latter are uttering a last defiance before winging their way across the Atlantic. It was currently reported yesterday that a warrant was out for Mr. Parnell's arrest, and the emergency must have been great, or the Government would never have laid hands on Davitt. One can, of course, respect to a certain extent these men's motives and desire that, when imprisoned, they should not be treated like ordinary criminals; but they know the risks they run, and no Government can afford to treat rebels too gently. My Conservative friends are greatly pleased with the breach in the enemy's ranks, and it is perhaps the case, as a Radical friend of mine who holds the strings of an organisation having agencies all over the country informed me the other day, that the determined stand made by the Government for coercion has excited more ill-feeling against Mr. Gladstone than is yet apparent. But against this potential defection must be set the plain fact that the Prime Minister has succeeded in keeping together his Cabinet and the whole Liberal party in Parliament during a most critical time, and that his trials are now nearly over. He and his colleagues have made great sacrifices of feeling to prevent the alienation of the moderate Liberals, and the latter will now have no excuse for not supporting the Land Bill which Mr. Gladstone has intimated, by the emphatic way in which he cheered a portion of Mr. Bradlaugh's speech, that he means to stand or fall by. The Tories should wait, therefore, till the end of the session before rashly concluding that their great enemy is well on the way to ruin.

Time was found yesterday evening for the discussion in the House of Commons of a question which is mainly interesting to barristers, the proposed and now sanctioned abolition of the Chief Justiceships of the Common Pleas and Exchequer; but some remarkable admissions of general interest were made in the debate as to the present administration of justice in the United Kingdom. According to Mr. H. Fowler, "litigation was never so costly as now; arrears were never so numerous; delays were never so intolerable and unjustifiable; and the whole judicial machinery was never so completely blocked. The experience of the profession and the public united in deploring a condition of things which those who were in authority would not remedy—he said advisedly 'would not'—and the continuance of which was a scandal on the administration of justice. The fusion of the courts had completely broken down." The accuracy of this description of the state of things in our law courts was not disputed by the Attorney General and Sir W. Harcourt, who, however, concurred in throwing the blame for it on the late Chief Justice Cockburn, who would not let the "single judge" system have a fair trial. But no improvement is perceptible since Sir A. Cockburn died, and some much more drastic remedy is required than mere alterations in the titles of the judges.

J. M. M.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Narcissus. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE SPITZKOP DISASTER.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

INTERVIEW WITH THE BOER LEADER.

THE BOER DEMANDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Details of the action at Spitzkop have now arrived.

The troops, composed of companies of the regiments mentioned in my telegram of Monday, numbered 35 officers and 693 men.

Of these 90 were killed, 129 wounded, and 60 are prisoners or missing.

The Highlanders suffered most; the 60th Regiment had no losses.

The body of Sir George Colley has been recovered. The prisoners have been well-treated by their captors.

The Boers attacked in three columns, keeping well under cover. They advanced creeping through the long grass, and sheltering themselves behind boulders and inequalities of the ground. A previous assault on the front had been repelled by the Highlanders, but now the flank which was protected by the men of the Naval Brigade and the company of the 58th was likewise attacked, and it was broken through. All were thereupon swept down the hill together.

The composite character of the force was a cause of weakness, and contributed to the catastrophe.

An armistice was agreed to, in order that the dead might be buried and the wounded attended to.

The special correspondent of the *Standard*, who was taken prisoner, had an interview with General Joubert, the Boer leader. The latter stated that the Boers will only treat for peace on the basis of liberty, but that they are prepared to accept confederation, if left to themselves in all matters relating to the Transvaal territory.

Sir Frederick Roberts starts for Natal on Friday.

Reinforcements have been ordered consisting of six regiments of infantry and two of cavalry.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR NATAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2.

Telegrams from Calcutta state that no further force from India has been asked for for the Cape, but the Indian Government are arranging for the immediate despatch of three regiments, should they be required.

SONTHALISTAN.

All extra troops in Sonthalistan are to be withdrawn at once, as the district is now reported quiet.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE KHYBER.

All troops still in the Khyber retire between the 15th and 20th March, but Jamrud will, it is believed, be retained.

ALL QUIET AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

A telegram, dated Kandahar, February 28, states all is quiet in Kandahar and the neighbourhood.

THE BARAKZAIS.

Sirdar Gul Muhammad writes that all the Alizai and Barakzai chiefs, except two, have been dismissed to their homes, and that he himself has returned to his village of Nakr-i-Tarkar, leaving his son, with some sowars, to hold the fort of Girishk.

STATE OF THINGS AT HERAT.

A trustworthy informant, who left Maimena six weeks ago and Herat a fortnight later, states that Fatullah Beg Firozkohi and Muhammad Khan Hazara have both fled from Herat.

MAIMENAH AND TURKISTAN.

Yaluntush Khan, with one thousand sowars, had arrived in Maimenah, but had been prevented by the Wali of Maimenah from proceeding to Turkistan. Sirdar Ishak Khan, Governor of Turkistan has sent (query) regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and a few irregular levies. Some of his troops are at Shibarghan, and two regiments have been sent to Kunduz and Badakshan to collect revenue. He is said to be governing well. The Aimaks and Moghuls of Taiwara are preparing to attack the Herati garrison in that place.

THE WEATHER AT KANDAHAR.

The weather continues wet and stormy, but not cold. Snow is, however, reported to have fallen on the Khojak.

THE 11TH REGIMENT ORDERED TO QUETTA.

The 11th Foot are under orders to march to Quetta, escorting a large convoy of invalids, and will start as soon as the weather clears.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The 2nd Sind Horse has marched to take up the line of communications from the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 2, 5-30 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. received 28 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅞d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. rupee paper, 84; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

MORE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Mr. Childers (Secretary of State for War), replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that in addition to the 99th, 85th, and 102nd Regiments, already under orders for the Transvaal, it had been decided to-day that a further reinforcement of three more infantry regiments, one battery of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry be sent out.

THE LOSSES AT SPITZKOP.

The following is now stated to be the list of British casualties in the action at Spitzkop: three officers were killed, nine wounded, and seven taken prisoners; of the rank and file, 82 were killed, 122 wounded, and 50 taken prisoners.

MR. FORSTER'S COERCION BILL.

Mr. Forster's Irish Coercion Bill has been read a first and second time in the House of Lords.

ARMS BILL FOR IRELAND.

A Ministerial Arms Bill for Ireland was introduced in the House of Commons this evening, and declared to be urgent.

REWARDS FOR SERVICES IN THE AFGHAN WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The official *Gazette* publishes a list of rewards for services in the late Afghan war.

Generals Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Donald Stewart have been created Baronets. Generals Bright, Ross, Hills, Phayre, Macpherson, Palliser, Charles Gough, Hugh Gough, Macgregor, and Baker have been appointed Knights Commander of the Bath. Eighteen-colonels, twenty-one lieutenant-colonels, two majors, and four doctors have been appointed Companions of the Bath. Five political officers have been appointed Companions of the Star of India. Seventy-five majors have been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and seventy-eight captains to major.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Latest advices from Natal state that Colonel Stewart, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Major Fraser, of the Engineers, who were missing, have arrived at Mount Prospect, uninjured.

Captain Hornby, of the 58th Regiment, who was reported killed, is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

Lord Enfield (Under-Secretary of State for India), replying to a question in the House of Lords, said the Home Government wished that our forces should withdraw from the Pishin Valley, but that the Indian Government could decide as to when the withdrawal should take place. No change, his Lordship said, was contemplated in respect to Quetta.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The civil marriage has been celebrated at Berlin between the Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, in the presence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and a brilliant assemblage.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The House of Lords has finally passed Mr. Forster's Irish Coercion Bill.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

The further reinforcements for the Transvaal comprise the 10th, 26th, and 41st Regiments.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¾
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ do.	7-3
40's Mule Twist	0-10¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ do. do.	91½
3 do. Consols for account	99¼
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¾
Bar Silver	52¾
Oriental Bank shares	£21-10
Chartered do.	£23-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£43-10
Arrival—Manila.	

THE New Marine survey Steamer built at the "Dock-yard will be launched to-day at about 12-45 p. m., and will be named the Investigator." The ceremony of naming the vessel will be performed by Miss Fergusson. About two hundred guests have been invited for the occasion.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN came here the day before yesterday by the Calcutta mail-train to proceed to England. Just as he alighted at the Byculla station a telegram from the Supreme Government, we hear, was placed in his hands, ordering his immediate return to Calcutta. He accordingly started yesterday from the Byculla station by the mail-train, which leaves here at 6 p. m.. A compartment of a first-class carriage was reserved for Sir Robert, who was accompanied by only one attendant. The departure was strictly of a private nature. During his short sojourn in Bombay he was the guest of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner. Apparently some matters of grave import must have called him back, and prevented him so suddenly from enjoying a well-earned holiday at home.

ON the 19th November last Venayek Krushnarao was convicted by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of defaming Mr. Samuel Essajee, of the Public Works Department, and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or, in default of payment of fine, to three months' further imprisonment. In January last he presented to the High Court an appeal from Mr. Cooper's decision; and the appeal was heard yesterday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood. Mr. Lang argued the appellant's case, submitting that the sentence passed was a very severe one. Their Lordships were of opinion that the letter on which the libel was based was highly defamatory of the prosecutor, both in his official capacity and in his private life. The conviction was perfectly proper; and their Lordships could not see their way to reduce the sentence. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

THE Budget, the *Pioneer* understands, will not be discussed in the Legislative Council at all, as no new departure in the shape of taxation is to be taken. What will probably occur will be that when the Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla on March 15th, Major Baring will remain behind, and will bring out the Budget later on in the form of a Government resolution or a minute by himself. No date has been fixed for the publication, but it will be before the end of March.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Lucknow that Lord Ralph Kerr, C. B., will shortly vacate the command of the 10th Hussars, and proceed to England on half-pay.

THE same paper understands that Colonel Armstrong, of the Pay Department, has sent in his papers for retirement from the service.

THE merchants of Calcutta now have a complaint against the East Indian Railway management. The *Indian Daily News* draws attention to the protest made by the merchants and brokers of Calcutta against the recent action of the railway authorities. "The first and primary duty of a railway is so to minister to public convenience as to directly foster and encourage trade. But it would seem as if the railway, in the present case, had had a revelation as to what would prove most inconvenient and mischievous, and had acted upon that revelation, without stopping to calculate its effects. Mr. Leslie has never shown a want of sympathy with traffic, or with merchants, yet he has managed by some means to do both a grave injury. It would have been fairer and less objectionable if he had raised the rates of freight, for then the question would have been cleared of a quantity of side-issues. As to every merchant employing his own coolies, we can only say that Mr. Leslie must have a better opinion of coolie nature than any one else, if he imagine that this is not opening a wide door to pilfering. We trust the Railway Company will see its way to return to the old, fair, and reasonable system."

BY the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Fletcher, 2nd-in-Command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, the *Englishman* observes, this unfortunate regiment at last obtains some promotion. They have had senior officer after senior officer brought into the regiment, while Majors Ferris and Hay have been steadily at regimental work sixteen and seventeen years. They both joined the regiment experienced officers, and ten years back were drawing much the same pay as they are now. Such stagnation of promotion is much to be deplored, but must continue until such time as native regiments are assimilated to British and made five-year commands.

THE Kapurthala State has sanctioned an annual grant of one thousand rupees for the "general purposes" of the Punjab University College. The Kapurthala State, the Lahore paper states, has ever been foremost in its support and appreciation of the provincial University. "It was the first to pay a subscription of Rs. 2,000, which it followed up by an endowment of Rs. 11,000, and the foundation of a natural science fellowship and lectureship at a cost of Rs. 25,000, and it has now given an example of direct and permanent aid which we trust other States will not be slow to follow."

A PRIVATE letter from Bombay, the *World* says, gives terribly conclusive evidence as to the folly of sending young unacclimatised recruits out to India under the short-service system. The 15th Regiment received, last April, a draft of 220 men, of whom only 170 could be reported fit for field service on leaving Kurrachee in August. Out of the 170 only 80 reached Kandahar; and now 70 or 80 have to be invalided home, after spending only nine months in the country.

THE *Scotsman* gives an account of an almost incredible scare of which the people of Skye have recently been the victims. A Free Church minister made the startling announcement on Sunday morning that the Russians had invaded England, and he warned his congregation to betake themselves at once to the defence of their hearths and homes. The Russian invasion was further declared to be promoted by domestic treason, and the Queen, acting on her own responsibility, had committed Mr. Gladstone to prison for complicity therein. The story was accepted in good faith by the simple islanders, and their consternation was unbounded until some superior person discovered it to be a hallucination. The explanation of the whole affair was not that the minister had been hoaxed or had gone mad, or had played off a practical joke upon his people, nor was the story of Mr. Gladstone's imprisonment a distorted version of recent events in the House of Commons. The innocent cause of the scare was an English comic paper, containing some sorry jest about the Russians invading England and Mr. Gladstone being sent to the Tower. It had somehow found its way to Skye, and, falling into the hands of the minister, was mistaken by that worthy man for a serious newspaper.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *Truth*:—Has the reign of terror arrived? For I saw the Duke of Cambridge in Piccadilly, with a police inspector a few yards behind him, and wherever the Duke went, there followed the inspector.

THERE has been an enormous increase in German emigration from 32,000 in 1879 to over 106,000 in 1880, which the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* attributes entirely to Prince Bismarck's protectionist policy. That, no doubt, has influenced people by rendering life harder for the poorer classes, and the conscription presses with increasing severity upon all. But the *Pall Mall* remarks the chief cause for this sudden expansion must be sought in the great industrial improvement in the United States. Up to last year Germans in America warned their friends at home that unless they had some means to tide them over the bad period, they had better stay at home.

THE *Spectator* of February 5, remarks:—It seems clear that Sir G. P. Colley, an officer of great ability, whose experience has been gained in fighting half-civilised races, like most such officers underrated a white enemy not in uniform. The Boers, though reluctant to fight in the open, being too few, are very brave men, excellent sharpshooters, and accustomed in their native wars to seize every advantage of position. It was most imprudent to attack them without greater numbers, though the imprudence may have been justified by the danger of Pretoria. The next engagement will be a bloody one, and the chances are not improved by the humane and courteous treatment which, as Sir George Colley telegraphs, the Boers bestow upon the wounded and prisoners. So far from "butchering" them, as was at first reported, they release them, under a promise not to fight again. A sympathy with the Boers is being manifested all over South Africa, the Burghers employed in Basutoland in particular having refused to fight any longer. It is worthy of notice that Sir G. Colley, who frankly admits his disaster, is most careful to repudiate charges against the Boers, accords them belligerent rights, and up to the engagement was in constant communication with them. His policy is probably dictated in the main by common-sense, for we want these men to surrender, not to die fighting; but it is also affected by the consideration that English soldiers and settlers, perhaps 2,000 in number, may shortly be at the mercy of the Boers.

THE electric-light question (*Truth* states) is making steady progress towards a satisfactory solution. Last week Mr. Lane Fox exhibited his system of lighting and heating, the apparatus of which is readily applicable to domestic purposes. The exhibition took place under the auspices of the British Electric-light Company, and must be regarded as highly successful. In the centre of the room hung a circle of the lights, which, to all appearance, were small horseshoe-shaped pieces of incandescence enclosed in glass vessels. They could be turned on and off, up and down, by means of a tap, just as easily as gas, and without requiring a match for ignition. When turned on to the full the light wa; very white, and a trifle too brilliant for comforts but at the point of intensity recommended by Mr. Lane Fox, who gave some interesting explanations regarding this and other features of his system, the light is mellow and pleasant. One excellent quality belonging to it is its steadiness and non-variability; others are its coolness and cheapness as compared with gas. The method of distributing the light over a large area is much like that employed in distributing gas. There will be mains along the streets, and a separate wire to each house, which will, be absolutely under the control of the respective occupants.

THE *Athenæum* says no less than three memoirs of Mr. Carlyle are in preparation. Mr. Froud, will, we believe, bring out very speedily the fragment of autobiography left by Mr. Carlyle, and will reserve till a future period the publication of his biography of the Sage of Chelsea.

THE following little reminiscence of Carlyle was sent to the *Globe*, well vouched for. Mr. Carlyle had been looking at Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of "Christ in the Temple." He admired the faces of the doctors of the law, but added, "I dislike all pictures of Christ; you will find that men never thought of painting Christ till they had begun not lose the impression of Him in their hearts."

THE Cunard steamer Batavia, which was missing, has turned up safe. The steamer Escurial spoke the Batavia at noon on February 4, in tow of the Anchor Line steamer Columbia, 100 miles west of Fayal. The Batavia's propeller was gone.

HER MAJESTY'S screw sloop Daring, four guns, at Sheerness, has been put into commission, with a complement of one hundred and twenty-three men, for service on the China Station. Should the rupture with Ashantee continue, the vessel will augment the Squadron on the West Coast of Africa, and proceed to her destination *viâ* the Cape on the termination of hostilities.

THE London School Board have not yet had an all-night sitting, but they came within sight of such a thing on the 10th February, for they did not adjourn till ten o'clock. It appears that obstruction has made its appearance in the board, and a set of rules has had to be adopted to keep it in check. The passing of these was opposed for some hours by Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. Bonnewell, and one or two other members, but ineffectually. Mr. Bonnewell gave notice, however, that he is prepared to defy the chair, inasmuch as the board has no serjeant-at-arms to remove him, and no clock tower to send him to.

GENERAL PRIMROSE was the subject of a question in the House of Commons on February 10. Lord Elcho asked the Secretary of State for War whether a statement had been forwarded to the authorities at the Horse Guards by General Primrose in vindication of his conduct at Kandahar, and complaining of his removal from the command of the Poona Division; whether that statement had been forwarded to the Indian Government, and, if so, whether he would lay upon the table General Primrose's statement and the reply of the Indian Government, when it was received. Mr. Childers said in reply—General Primrose has submitted a statement in vindication of his conduct at Kandahar, which has been forwarded to the Government of India, under whose orders his removal from his divisional command took place. Correspondence of this character is always regarded as confidential, and I regret that I cannot undertake to lay it on the table of the House. (Hear, hear.)

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN made a rather remarkable declaration on February 10 in the House of Commons. Speaking as a member of the Land League, he said:—The last purpose to which it would desire to devote any of its funds would be the sustenance of Irish representatives in the House, because it was of opinion that money could not be more utterly and completely wasted than in sending members to the House of Commons." Probably, the *Pall Mall* remarks, Mr. Sullivan is not far wrong. Considering how much the parliamentary strategy of Irish representatives has already done to discredit the cause which the Land League was formed to promote and to alienate support which the Land League seeks to secure, many warm friends of Ireland will be disposed to agree with Mr. Sullivan that money could hardly be more utterly and completely wasted than that spent in the sustenance of men who since the session commenced have been so maladroit as to put themselves entirely out of sympathy with the great body even of sympathisers on the Liberal benches.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegrapheh on February 9:—Bada bay, the imperious Russo-Hindoo lady, who has long been supplying the *Moscow Gazette* with Indian letters intensely hostile to the British Government, tells in her last epistle an extraordinary story about subterranean passages at Djadjmon, near Cawnpore, supposed to be entirely unknown to the English people. The lady, it appears, was taken there in the summer of 1879 by an Indian patriot named Gulab Singh, or Takur, who profited by the opportunity for extolling the death of Lakshmi Bay, the cousin of Nana Sahib, near the gates of Gwalior. On leaving her guide the lady asked permission to publish what she had seen at the risk of directing English attention to these important caverns, Gulab Singh willingly acceded to the request. The English, as he puts it, will be either too proud to look for these secret recesses, or else too stupid to find them. The Indian Gulab absolutely chuckles at the correspondence he fully expects to read in English journals concerning the discovery of his subterranean haunts, which he is sure will never be dug up by European hands. I give the story for what it is worth.

LATEST accounts from the mouth of the Congo speak favourably of the progress which is being made by Mr. Stanley in his undertaking of constructing a road past the falls that separate the upper and lower river. Her Majesty's Consul at Loanda recently visited Vivi, the permanent station established by Stanley at the foot of the Yellula Falls; it is on an elevated plateau overlooking the river, and has all the appearance of a small town. It contains, besides the residence of Mr. Stanley, dwelling-houses for his European staff, workshops, warehouses, and huts for his labourers, and a garden producing vegetables of almost every description. From this point about thirty miles of road have been constructed, about 12 feet wide, suitable for carts and waggons, a supply of which, with twenty donkeys, has recently arrived from Europe. The consul reports that a very large trade is now being carried on on the Lower Congo by various firms—Dutch, French, English, and Portuguese. Their head-quarters are at Banana Creek, at the mouth of the river, where between thirty and forty vessels call annually. The Consul ascended the river to within twelve miles of Vivi in H. M. S. Firefly, and it is thought that vessels might easily do the remaining distance. There seems every likelihood that Mr. Stanley will be able to accomplish his enormous undertaking, and render accessible a magnificent waterway into the interior of Africa of about 1,000 miles in length, thus giving an incalculable impetus to the development of the resources of the continent.

THE report of the Boston Election Commission, of which a summary has been published, reveals a tolerably complete tale of corruption. On the Conservative side one candidate, his agent, and the secretary of the association are convicted as guilty of direct bribery; on the Liberal side, the agent and the secretary of the association are guilty of bribery by employment only. The leading officials of the local bank have conspired with a member of the town council to conceal and compound a misdemeanour, and a similar conspiracy among some other gentlemen to conceal acts of bribery has been supported by perjury in the witness-box. Three hundred persons have admitted receiving direct money bribes, and not less than twelve hundred have received money on the pretence of employment. Witnesses of different political opinions have testified to the "undoubted fact that all elections at Boston, both parliamentary and municipal, have for a long time been corrupt." After all this, it is disappointing to find the Commissioners faltering over the practice naively described as "forcing loans of money from persons who represent the borough or desire to do so." Why not say at once that members and candidates have been in the habit of lending money to the electors? The Commissioners do not venture to state positively that this practice corrupts the constituency as a whole; but if it does not, it must be because Boston is already so corrupt as to be incapable of further deterioration.

CURIOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the *Times of India's* epitome of the proceedings of the meeting of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it would appear that H. E. the Governor has been "having his leg pulled" considerably. The passage I refer to is as follows:—"A gentleman told H.E. the other day that he had seen a bullock draw a cotton-cart *with a tail almost wornoff*. Either the cart's tail must have been worn off, or else a style of harnessing was adopted that I have never yet seen; but if so, I don't wonder at the condition of the tail.

March 2, 1881. AMUSED.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAUL.

YESTERDAY evening the Byculla station was the scene of unusual bustle, excitement, and confusion. Maharaja Sir Runodeep Singh Rana Bahadoor, the Prime Minister of Nepaul, with nineteen ranees belonging to the Royal family, forty-three maid-servants, over four hundred troops and followers, and baggage without end, came yesterday by a special train from Poona at 5-30 p. m. For a time the platform, throughout its whole length, teemed with men, and the railway authorities had a very trying half-hour's work to perform before the station could be cleared of the men and their baggage, and reduced to its normal quietude. The females were all muffled up in thick veils, and to prevent even their figure being observed, a passage from the platform to the carriages which were stationed outside was made by thick cloth being held up on either side, and overhead. The Maharaja was received on the platform by the Under-Secretary to Government, Jamadar Sheik Kassim, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, and Mr. Shanker Pandoorung Pandit, Oriental Translator. A guard of honour, consisting of H. E. the Governor's body-guards, and a detachment of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, paraded outside the station. As the Maharaja came out of the station the band struck up the National Anthem, and the guard of honour presented arms. He took his seat in a carriage and four, and was conveyed to the Lal Baugh, Parel, where he has put up. The ranees, with their maids, followed thither in about twenty-five hired shigrams. The "lesser lights" were conveyed in carriages and pair, and the common herd shifted for themselves in hack buggies. A train of about twenty carts carried the baggage. The extensive compounds of the Lal Baugh, and the very capacious building, being found to be insufficient for so many men, a neighbouring bungalow, belonging, we hear, to the late Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, has also been taken up. The Maharaja, who, it may be seen, is travelling with real oriental pomp, will stay here for about a week, before proceeding to the holy city of Dwarka on a pilgrimage. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery last evening to announce His Highness's arrival.

THE CURRIE COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court re-assembled at the mess-house of the 25th N. I., Marine Lines, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning:—

President: Brigadier-General C. T. Aitchison, C. B., Staff Corps (Commanding Bombay District).

Members: Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. Thatcher, Staff Corps (Commandant 11th Regiment N. I.) Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. F. Hogg, S. C. (Commandant 12th N. I.), Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Blair, V. C., Bombay Cavalry (Commandant 1st Bombay Lancers), Colonel C. E. Oldershaw, C. B., Royal Artillery (Commanding Royal Artillery, Mhow Division), Colonel A. H. Dawson, Royal Artillery (Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay District), Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. G. Plomer, S. C. (Commandant 17th Regiment N. I.), Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. A. Twynam Commanding 2-15th Foot), Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. McPherson (Commanding 2-17th Foot), Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Anderson, S. C. (2nd in Command 1st Bombay Lancers), Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) S. Boulderson (17th Lancers).

Officers in Waiting: Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Sturt, Bombay Infantry (Officiating Commandant 21st Regiment N. I.), Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Stokes (Commanding 2-4th Foot).

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ducat, Deputy Judge Advocate, Mhow Circle, attended the court as Judge Advocate, and conducted the proceedings.

Major F. C. Ruxton, 29th Foot, prosecuted.

Mr. Tobin (Tobin and Roughton) watched the trial on behalf of Major Currie.

Brigadier General Nuttall's examination was continued as follows:—

What officer, besides Major Currie. went with the troop detached from the 3rd Bombay Cavalry to escort General Burrows or the guns?

Witness—Captain Mayne.

You have stated that the rear guard to the force was formed some little time after the cavalry formed upon the guns, after the charge was made: was the force then retiring on Kandahar before the enemy?

Witness—The rear guard, under Lieutenant Monteath, was next the enemy. We were retiring towards Kandahar.

Do you know any reason why Major Currie should have gone to the troop detached from his regiment, instead of accompanying the latter to the rear guard?

Witness—I do not.

Do you consider that, under the circumstances, Major Currie improperly left the post of honour and danger?

Witness—Most decidedly.

Do you consider that it was a post to which his duty as commanding officer of his regiment called him?

Witness—Yes.

With reference to the earlier events of the day, when you ordered the 3rd Bombay Cavalry to charge, when the infantry were hard pressed, did they charge through or past the infantry in question?

Witness—I could not exactly say; they were in the proper left rear when I joined them. I cannot say whether they charged through the infantry. They were on the flank of the infantry; but how they got there I don't know.

A member of the court—Was this force stationary or retiring?

The President—Were our infantry broken or retiring at the time?

Witness—The Grenadiers were retiring, rear rank in front; they halted and fronted.

When you say that the cavalry after the charge were on the left rear of our infantry, do you mean that they were between them and the main body of the enemy. or on the opposite side?

Witness—On the opposite side.

If the charge had been delivered according to your orders, should the cavalry have charged through or past our retiring infantry?

Witness—No.

Were not our infantry between you and the chief mass of the enemy whom you wished to charge, or nearer to you than the latter?

The President—The question does not seem to be quite clear.

Major Ruxton—It relates to the two previous questions.

Witness—They were nearer than our infantry, you mean? The infantry were doubled up and retiring, and from where I was I could see a mass of Ghazis coming down on their proper front. As we formed up, the infantry were at an angle to us.

Major Ruxton—I don't think that is quite an answer to the question. When General Nuttall ordered a charge was our infantry between him and the enemy?

The President—Another question had better be put.

No further questions were however, askedof General Nuttall, and the evidence which he had given was then read over to him. He made one alteration, namely, "that when I gave the order to charge, the cavalry was only partially formed up."

The cross-examination of the witness by Major Currie was then proceeded with as follows:—

During the action what was the disposal of the 3rd Cavalry?

Witness—At the commencement of the action the 3rd Cavalry, numbering 140 sabres, under Major Currie and Capt. Mayne, were placed on the right flank of the line of battle; one troop, under Lieut. Reid, was with me on the left flank of the line; and one troop under Lieut. Geogehan, that had formed the advance guard, ni the morning in was ordered byGeneralBurrows to remain at the village which he had first occupied on the *nullah* in the morning, to sight the enemy and collect the baggage. Towards the close of the action, a short time before the crisis, the 140 sabres on the right came over to the left. I mean the men remaining of the original 140 sabres.

How was the rest of the force disposed—the whole force?

Witness—I cannot say; my special duty was to hold in check the masses of cavalry on our left front.

When the infantry got into position where were the Horse Artillery guns moved to, for the sake of position?

Witness—I cannot say about the right flank, but as to the left flank Lieut. Maclaine, with two guns of the R. H. A., was there for a short time.

Did the R. H. A. guns form part of the cavalry brigade under your command?

Witness—They did.

Were there not large masses of the enemy in other directions than that in which you say you ordered a charge?

Witness—There were certainly about 3,000 or 4,000 on our left front and left. I could also see the enemy on the right flank.

When you ordered the charge did you not place yourself in front to lead the charge?

Witness—Yes.

Were you not leading the Sind Horse on the right, and before coming in contact with the enemy did you not move off to the right to clear the front?

Witness—When I started I was on the left front of the 3rd Light Cavalry.

When, as you say, the men inclined to the right, did you not say to me, No, no; not that way?"

Witness—I don't remember.

When you gave the order to charge, do you mean to say I was not with my regiment?

Witness—I did not see you there. There was great din and tumult at the time.

You say you did not see me when you ordered the charge against the Ghazis, and answering another question, you infer I was not with the regiment. Did you mean to infer that I was not there?

Witness—I most decidedly did not infer it; what I meant to say was, that I did not see you.

Did the Sind Horse charge as they should have done, or did they go off to the right also?

Witness—They went off to the right also.

You say that the three mounted men you met were going to attack the Grenadiers: at the same moment the cavalry were driving off Ghazis who were attacking theGrenadiers. How could you, then, have been going in a different direction?

Witness—I was going straight up to the front, but I saw these men, and then observed that our cavalry had gone off to the right so I wheeled round and followed them.

Would it not appear that the 3rd Cavalry attacked the nearest body of the enemy, as you state that you were 150 yards in adnavce and had not met the enemy?

Witness—Most decidedly. These Ghazis that they atttacked were nearest.

Do you mean to say that the charge had no effect?

Witness—It had not the effect that was required of it.

What effect did you expect it to have?

Witness—I expected we should have saved a number of Grenadiers and allowed them to rally.

Could it have retrieved the fortune of the day?

Witness—No, I don't think so.

When you rejoined the retiring cavalry at what pace did you go?

Witness—At a walk.

You say that General Burrows rode up to you when retiring. Did he give you any order?

Witness—He did.

What order did he give you?

Witness—He asked me if we could not form up he cavalry and charge, or words to that effect.

Did you order it to return or try to organise it?

Witness—I told Gen. Burrows that we had failed to get the men to the front; that they were heading for the guns, and I would rally them there, if possible.

If General Burrows ordered a charge at that time, why did you not refer to it in your despatches of the 3rd and 7th August?

Major Ruxton—Nothing about the despatches has been elicited in the examination in chief.

The President—The question may be put by the court after the cross-examination.

Cross-examination continued—You did not refer in this despatch to the order you say General Burrows gave. Why did you not refer to it?

Witness—I did not refer to it, thinking it was not necessary to do so.

A member of the court thought the despatches should be produced, as they had been referred to.

Major Ruxton—This is a very large license, which is now being given to the prisoner.

Did you see General Burrows speak to me or give me any orders at the time?

Witness—I did not see him speak to you.

When did you first hear of General Burrows having given me an order to charge?

Witness—At this length of time, as far as I can recollect, it was some few days afterwards.

Prior to the sitting of the court of enquiry had you ever heard of General Burrows having given me an order to charge?

Witness—I could not swear to that. I think I had heard it before, but I could not swear to it.

On what date did the court of enquiry assemble at Kandahar?

Witness—About the beginning of September.

Major Ruxton—Do you wish that question recorded?

Major Currie—Yes, there is great point in it.

Major Ruxton—I do not think the question is relevant to the evidence given by the witness.

The President—I am advised by the Judge Advocate that the questions are admissable. I think certain latitude ought to be given to the prisoner.

When General Burrows came to you during the retreat after the charge, were you further from the enemy than I was, and which regiment was leading to the rear?

Witness—I was about in a line with Major Currie, and on the outer flank; we were facing the enemy towards the left.

What regiment was leading to the rear?

Witness—They were both going in a confused line. Major Currie was some little way to my left.

Did you not lead the cavalry off the field after the charge?

Witness—No, I did not.

You say that when retiring Lieut. Monteath's party of 20 men that had formed a flanking party formed a rear guard: how many hours passed between its being a flanking party and a rear guard?

Witness—About an hour.

About how long did the action last?

Witness—I think the first gun opened fire at about half-past nine or ten o'clock, and we commenced the retirement at three o'clock. At half-past three the last gun of the enemy ceased firing. Their guns followed us in the retreat for some little way.

Can you give any idea of the strength of the parties commanded by Captain Mayne and Lieutenant Geogehan?

Witness—Captain Mayne had about 40 or 50 men and Lieutenant Geogehan had about the same number.

When you moved the cavalry to the rear in support of Lieutenant Monteath did you find any of the enemy?

Witness—No, I did not.

When the troop was ordered back—a rear guard of 20 men, only 300 or 400 yards, was it not easy to see that my presence was not required there?

Witness—I decidedly think your services were required there, towards the enemy. I could see from where I was that no enemy was in sight.

As a matter of fact, then, the rear guard was not pressed by the enemy at the time?

Witness—When I joined it no enemy was to be seen.

Was there no danger in accompanying 40 men with General Burrows?

Witness—There was, going through a hostile country.

The court then adjourned for half an hour for tiffin.

On its re-assembling the cross-examination was continued.

Was there any other European officer with Captain Mayne's troop?

Witness—No other.

Had Captain Mayne been wounded?

Witness—He had.

Was there a place where General Burrows went for water on the line of retreat taken by the guns, &c., towards Kandahar?

Witness—I believe there was.

Did the guns and baggage take that route?

Witness—I cannot say for a certainty. I understood that General Burrows went with the guns, but I am not sure about the baggage.

Major Ruxton—I don't think those two questions bear on the evidence given by the witness.

The President: I think we must allow some little latitude.

Cross-examination continued—What authority or precedent have you for saying that the head quarters of the regiment ought to have been with the weak troop which accompanied the cavalry brigade?

Witness—The orders were for the commanding officer to detach a troop, but I did not order him to take the head-quarters of the regiment. The usage of the service is against such a proceeding.

Have you ever served in a cavalry regiment?

Witness—No.

Is it because the troop of the 3rd Cavalry was, as you allege, the head-quarters of the regiment, or is it because you considered the direction taken by you to be one of danger, that you say I should have accompanied that troop rather than the other?

Witness—Under any circumstances, I consider it was the head-quarters at the time.

Do you consider that I should have gone with it because it was the head-quarters, or because it was the post of danger?

Witness—Because it was the head-quarters of the regiment.

Can you say how many casualties had occurred among the men and horses of the 3rd Cavalry prior to the charge?

Witness—At that time I could not say. I knew afterwards, when I got the report, that it was a very great number.

Can you now say about what number?

Witness—I cannot say exactly. There were about one hundred horses disabled or killed.

At the time the cavalry were called on to charge by you had the infantry broken, and was the battle lost?

Witness—The infantry had broken, and certainly it looked as though the battle was lost.

Can you say how many sabres of the 3rd Cavalry went on the field of battle?

Witness—I don't know exactly, but on referring to my despatch, I find that 260 sabres went into action.

Major Currie was about to put a question relating to his conduct in another action, but

The President thought he was going a little off the line. The court was willing to give him every latitude; but he must keep to the line.

Cross-examination continued—Do you not admit in your despatch of the 3rd August that the conduct of the officers of the cavalry, during three hours of severe artillery fire, was excellent?

Witness—Nothing could surpass it; it was splendid.

Did you not speak in the same despatch, and subsequently, referring to the cavalry charges and subsequent events, of the exertions of the officers, and of your being ably seconded by the officers? It would appear when you wrote you had no fault to find with my conduct and bearing.

Witness—The officers I saw particularly exerted themselves to rally the men; as I said before, I did not see Major Currie.

During the time you commanded the cavalry brigade did you ever personally mention my name?

Witness—I did.

In what despatch?

Witness—On the day they took the Wali's guns on the Helmund, and on the battle of Kandahar or Mazra, under General Roberts.

Why was my name erased from your despatch?

Witness—I don't know. I never heard of it.

Major Ruxton said he did not consider these questions applied to the cross-examination or the collective charges.

Witness—To the best of my belief, Major Currie was mentioned by me, but I don't know why his name does not appear.

Why did you not put me under arrest immediately on your arrival at Kandahar, if you had in your mind such serious accusations as these?

Witness—I did not like to take the responsibility.

You said a naique of the 3rd Light Cavalry brought you a report from the rear guard, under Lieutenant Monteath: will you swear that Colonel Malcolmson did not bring it?

Witness—I would not swear, but I am very certain that a man of the 3rd Cavalry brought it.

Major Currie said he had one or two more questions to ask, but he could not well put them without the assistance of a map. He asked, therefore, that further cross-examination might be deferred.

The court then adjourned.

TALL SHOOTING FOR THE CALCUTTA MATCH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, MARCH 1.

IN our quiet little station we had two entries for the Calcutta Volunteers' prize. The first day the wind was very strong from the right rear, and occasionally very gusty, especially during the second stage. The following is the result of the firing on 26th February:—

	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Lt. C. G. Donald, R. F.	5455555554	0555503332	79
Sergt. R. Castle, ,,	4555555435	0455543525	84
Sergt. F. Holloway, ,,	3055555555	5345504445	81
Sergt. Russell, ,,	3220444534	retired	31
Pt. J. Byford, ,,	5545355532	5534455455	87
School Mr. Barton, ,,	5335554524	5304434525	76
School Mr. Woodison, 11th Regiment	4543555555	5233240544	78

The second day (28th Feb.) was a perfect day for shooting, there being hardly a breath of wind, which accounts for the tall scores made by three of the competitors. I should think Sergeant Holloway's magnificent score has scarcely ever been surpassed by any one firing with a Martini-Henry rifle. The full score is as follows:—

	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total
Lt. C. G. Donald, R. F.	5555555554	5554545555	97
Pt. J. Byford, ,,	5555555554	555522R555	88
Sergt. F. Holloway, ,,	5555555554	5555555555	99
Sergt. R. Castle, ,,	4555535554	4555455455	93
Sergt. V. Pottage, ,,	4045525445	5445532454	79

It is rather curious that the first three competitors should each have made nine consecutive bulls and an inner for their last shot.

THE GYMKHANA GAMES.

THE programme for the Gymkhana games which are to take place to-morrow and Saturday will probably be as follows:—

FRIDAY.

Cricket ball, 120 yds.; Hurdles, broad jump, 20 yds. handicap; open Bicycle Race, one mile flat; and handicap steeple chase.

SATURDAY.

High jump, 100 yards; half mile handicap, Volunteers' quarter mile veterans' race; and steeple chase.

On the mornings of each day the Gymkhana Golf Cup will be competed for, for which there are already nearly a score of entries.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Currie Court-martial, Marine Lines, 11 a. m.
Launching of the Investigator, Dock-Yard, 12-45 p. m.
Lotteries, Gymkhana, 6 p. m.
Governor's Band, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.
Lecture, Byculla Church, 8 p. m.
Musical recital of Nand Batrisi, by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Malwa (s), from Suez. Yesterday:—Sirdhana (s), and Huzara (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st inst:—Buldana (s), to Natal. Yesterday:—Avoca (s), China; Alverton (s), Amhurst; C. of Baltimore (s), Liverpool; Madura (s), Calcutta; Pachamba (s), Bussorah; Sarah and Emma, Bassein.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played at the Esplanade Bandstand by H. E. the Governor's band this evening:—

Overture	Die Frau Meisterin	Suppé.
Polka Mazurka	Teresina	Faust.
Secletion (No. 1)	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Valse	Immer Heiterer	Strauss.
Selection	Romeo e Giulietta	Gounod.
March	Alma Heights	——

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Buldana left the dock on Tuesday.

THE lotteries on the Gymkhana annual athletic sports will be held in the Gymkhana to-day and on Friday, the 3rd and 4th instant, at 6-15 p. m.

LECTURES BY THE BISHOP.—The Bishop of Bombay intends to give a course of lectures in Byculla Church on Thursday evenings during Lent. The first lecture will be delivered to-day at 8 p. m.

THEFT.—A noted character named Goolam Hoosein was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing Rs. 37 in currency notes and cash, belonging to a Goanese named G. A. B. de Souza, residing at Golab-wady. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BROTHER.—Dada Mahomed, residing at Nagdevy-street, has reported to the police that his brother, named Ismail, who was living with him, has absconded with ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 121, the property of complainant.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Heerabai Byramjee, a Parsee woman, aged 65 years, while passing along Hornby-row yesterday, was knocked down and run over by a private carriage. Three of her ribs were fractured. She was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where she is under treatment.

THE ASSAULT ON POLICE CONSTABLES.—William Charles, the third engineer of the s. s. Khandalla, was yesterday fined Rs. 35 by Mr. M. G. Ranade, on being convicted of having assaulted Messrs. Cobbs and Dillon, police officers, while in the execution of their duty, at Cursetjee Sooklajee-street, on the night of the 13th ultimo.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, on view of the body of Atmaram Raghoo, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 19th ultimo, by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock-cart while passing along the Duncan-road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Setna, residing at Breach Candy-road, reported to the police on Tuesday last the loss of a number of currency notes, viz., seventeen notes for Rs. 10 each, ten notes for Rs. 5 each, and one note for Rs. 50, which he alleged had been stolen from the pocket of a jacket belonging to him, while it was hanging on a peg, after his return from office, either on the 25th or 26th ultimo.

A WOMAN STABBED BY HER HUSBAND.—The young Hindoo woman named Rungoo, aged 16 years, who was stabbed on the night of the 27th ultimo with a pair of scissors on the abdomen by her husband, Mahadee Byroo, a barber, residing at Nowrojee Hill, died from the effects of the wound at the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday, the 1st instant. A coroner's inquest was held on view of the body of deceased at the hospital, after it had been identified by her mother, and after some enquiry, it was adjourned to this day, at 2 p.m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a regular sitting of the court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, discharges were granted to the undermentioned insolvents:—Ramjee Babooljee, Rs. 1,020. Thomas Joseph Torpy, a guard G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 2,770. Abdulali Gazibhoy, a turban-folder, Rs. 1,896. Dhunbai, widow, and others, Rs. 1,446. Purdasee Shunkersing Schotursing, Rs. 8,009. Bhowany Narronjee Chowan, Rs. 1,938. Bhasker Mukoonjee Mahtri, a clerk, Rs. 830. Rajana Meghjee, a goldsmith, Rs. 653. Crispin Paul Rozario, a fitter, Rs. 1,204. Eliza Grant, board and lodging-house keeper, Rs. 2,336. Lutiff Gazee, Rs. 491. Allarakhia Jeitha, a mehta, Rs. 758. Mahadoo Kondajee, a bheestee, Rs. 926. James Hayter, a clerk, Rs. 1,484. Cumroodin Goolam Mohideen, a seaman, Rs. 844. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Daroowalla, a Gujeratee writer, Rs. 1,285. Dayamull Bhunsimull, an indigo dealer, Rs. 1,708. Kessow Bhugwunt, Rs. 5,664. Babajee Hyderbhoy, a tin-pot maker, Rs. 777. Manordas Inderjee, a grocer, Rs. 1,083. Hajee Ayeb Hajee Husson, a dealer in goods, Rs. 42,275.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thompson, General Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, two Misses Cameron, Master Cameron, Mr. H. Clexton, Mrs. Cooper and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Swaine and infant, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac and infant, lady and friend. Col. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, child and infant, Mrs. Grattan, Mr. G. B. Hulme, Mr. A. Young, Mr. R. Withington, Lieut. C.W. Aslett, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Knox, Mr. Jas. Wood, Mr. R. Story. 16th Rifles, Major Guinness, Capt. W. J. Tydd, Lieut. F. S. Garrett, Mr. Gaddum, Dr. Geohagan, Mr. T. R. Muns, Master A. M. Kettlewell, Mrs. Harding.

For Brindisi—Sir M. FitzGerald (Rifle Brigade), Major Gregory, 3rd Goorkhas, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, 1 child and 2 infants, Mrs. C. W. Losack, Mr. W. W. Wedderburn, Mr. E. Delmege, Mr. C. H. Oertel, Mr. R. T. Simpson, a gentleman, Mr. J. E. Dallas, Mr. Fawsett, Miss Fawsett, Mr. Frederick.

For Venice—Mr. Wm. Smith, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Leslie, Miss Leslie, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mrs. Andrew Harvey, Mr. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carter, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Way, Mrs. Crawley and child, Mr. B. S. Lyman, Mr. Wegg-Prosser, Col. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Smidt.

For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field.

For Suez—Mr. Vickers, Col. and Mrs. Macbean, Miss Turner, Mr. J. E. Shaw, Mr. Liebnitz, Mr. Hayward.

For Malta—Col. and Mrs. Tothenham and infant, Miss Donald, Mr. J. Millar Crabbie.

10th March, 1881—s. s. Mongolia, Capt. E. M. Edward.

For Venice—Col. and Mrs. O. LeGeyt, Mrs. A. Smidt, Major and Mrs. Peort and child, Mr. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. B. Gribble, child and infant, Mr. O. Carrett.

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmidt, Mrs. Williams, Mr. C. W. Angus, Mr. W. H. M. Ellis, Mr. Parkes, C. E.

For Brindisi—A lady and gentleman, Mr. E. Silvestri, Mr. G. Poggi, Sir W. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. A. C. Stuart, Surg. Maj. G. Farrell.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. A. Parish and Col. W. B. Thomson.

For Aden—Dr. and Mrs. Lock and infant.

17th March, 1881—s. s. Rohilla, Capt. W. Barratt.

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Cordner and child, 3 ladies, 2 gentlemen, Dr. and Mrs. Higgenson and infant, Mr. F. M. Weld, Jr., Mrs. Shakerly, a lady and gentleman, Lieut.-Col. P. D. and Mrs. Henderson, 3 children and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, child and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Onslow, Miss Hoemly, Mrs. A. H. Wright and 3 children, Mrs. Stewart and 2 children, Mr. W. Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkins Williams, 2 children and infant, Miss Mallaby, Miss Robinson, Mr. F. E. Ash, Dr. A. Deane, Mr. G. H. Forde, Mr. [illegible] Stokes, Mrs. Lyle.

For Brindisi—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Bates, a gentleman, a lady and a gentleman, Mr. A. Maltly, Genl. J. S. Trevor, R. S., Mr. H. S. Newman, Miss Bernard, Col. and Mrs. Canie, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Lady Thompson, Mr. A. W. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Sir R. Sandeman.

For Suez—Capt. and Mrs. Ashton, Dr. R. Holmes, Miss Ellwanger and lady friend, and a gentleman.

For Venice—A lady and gentleman, Hon. J. Fitz-William, Mr. J. English, Mr. R. Higby, Mr. D. Gray.

For Malta—Capt. E. Stedman, Lt. and Mrs. Cameron.

24th March, 1881—s. s. Teheran, Capt. W. Thomson.

For Venice—Mr. H. F. Newberry, C. S., and a friend, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Paunayiste, Mr. G. Froeschmann, Mr. W. Finckh.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, and Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Bradford, child and infant, and Revd. and Mrs. G. Onslow.

For Brindisi—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Mignon, Mr. G. Stevenson, Lt. Ridley, 4th Regt.

31st March, 1881—s. s. Malwa, Capt. W. B. Andrew.

For Southampton—Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, party and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Light and 2 children, Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. G. H. Wright, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. Montes, Mr. G. D. Dall, Miss Henderson, Mr. L. Wilson, Mrs. D. Cama and 3 children, Mr. G. M. Lewis.

For Brindisi—Mrs. Browne, a lady, Major Mainwaring, Mrs. Mainwaring, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Lestock Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dalgheish and 2 infants, Mr. A. Phillips, Lieut Scott Moncrieff, Col. and Miss Bell, Mr. A. Ralli, Revd. T. S. Wyndoop, Mrs. Wyndoop (senior), Mrs. General Mainwaring, Maj. Mainwaring, Mr. A. C. Geddes.

For Suez—Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., and Col. Geo. Hankin.

For Venice—Sir R. and Lady Meade and Col. and Mrs. Caine, Mr. T. P. Clark.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th Feb. 1881.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	62,030	0	0
Merchandise	1,22,176	0	0
Telegraph	657	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Total Rs.	1,85,363	0	0

Corresponding week in Feb. 1880.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,137	0	0
Merchandise	1,13,014	0	0
Telegraph	796	0	0
Other Receipts	2,171	0	0
Total Rs.	1,71,118	0	0
Increase Rs.	14,245	0	0

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 2.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

APPEAL FROM A DECISION OF THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

THE EMPRESS VS. VENAYAK KRISHNARAO.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence passed upon the defendant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or, in default, three months' further imprisonment, on conviction of a charge of defaming Mr. Samuel Essajee, of the Public Works Department. The sentence was passed on the 19th November, 1880, and the defendant is now working it out in the Common Jail at Bombay. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Janardhen and Hormusjee, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Government Solicitor, in support of the conviction.

Mr. Lang said this was an appeal from a conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 19th November last on a charge of defamation under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecutor in the case was Samuel Essajee, a Jew clerk in the Public Works Department; and the defamation charged consisted in having forwarded to Major Lambert and Captain LeBreton copies of a letter which the accused received from Pestonjee Sorabjee from Aden. Accused had originally been a subordinate of the prosecutor in the Public Works Department, and in consequence of complaints made by the latter had been removed to another branch of the same department. The prosecutor had accused him of certain irregularities. In September, 1878, an anonymous letter was received by Mr. Buyers, a superior officer of the appellant, defaming the prosecutor. The draft of that letter was found to be in the handwriting of the accused; and the result of an enquiry made by Colonel Melliss, the head of the department, was that the accused was dismissed from the department on the 7th September, 1878. After the draft was found, the prosecutor took proceedings in the Police Court against the accused, who, being unable to substantiate the charges made against the prosecutor, tendered an apology; and the matter dropped. The accused, who considered himself to be treated hardly, petitioned the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government to be reinstated in his office; and he also wrote several letters to Colonel Melliss, Major Lambert, and Captain LeBreton, high officials in the department in which the prosecutor was employed. The consequence was that on the 29th July, 1879, another information was filed against him by the prosecutor in the Police Court. The defamation charged consisted in certain statements made with reference to the conduct of the prosecutor whilst he was employed at Aden about sixteen years ago.

The Chief Justice.—What were the irregularities for which the prosecutor had reported the accused?

Mr. Lang.—There was no specific charge made. It was simply carelessness, and in a general way the incompetency of the accused. There were no grave charges; but it appeared that the prosecutor and the accused did not get on very well. On the occasion of the second charge the accused pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 300, which was paid. All the time the accused wrote letters to his superior officers, he was trying to get himself reinstated. He considered himself to have been disgraced in the department; and he thought he was justified in bringing to the knowledge of his superiors certain occurrences at Aden, of which he had heard, for the purpose of showing them that the prosecutor was not a trustworthy man. On the 8th August, 1879, the accused wrote to Pestonjee Sorabjee at Aden to make enquiries there regarding the conduct of the prosecutor whilst he was employed there; but having received no answer to these enquiries, he pleaded guilty on the second occasion, and was fined Rs. 300 on the 3rd September, 1879. After that date he received from Pestonjee Sorabji a letter dated Aden, 26th August, 1879, in answer to his enquiries the want of which had induced him to plead guilty a short time previously. He forwarded a copy of the answer to Captain LeBreten on the 12th May, 1880, having lain by about ten months. In the meantime he had forwarded copies of the letter to the Government with his petition. (Reads the letters referred to.) Accused forwarded copies of the Aden letter to various officers of the department; and it was in respect of that offence that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had convicted and sentenced him as above-mentioned. Mr. Cooper said in his judgment:—"The defendant had formed an impression in his mind that the complainant had stolen certain Government property at Aden sixteen years ago." Now, it appeared to the learned counsel that the accused's offence came under the ninth exception to section 499.

The Chief Justice.—The charge failed for want of evidence sixteen years ago, and your client knew that the man (prosecutor) had not been removed from his office.

Mr. Lang remarked that the ninth exception favoured the accused's case, for it provided that if the defamation was made in good faith "for the protection of the interests of the person making it," &c.; and the learned counsel thought that the accused was justified in communicating to his superior officers the circumstances that had come to his knowledge against the prosecutor. He believed them to be true, for at his instance a commission was issued to Aden for the examination of witnesses.

The Chief Justice thought that the conviction could not be shaken; and asked Mr. Lang to confine his remarks to a reduction of the sentence.

Mr. Lang submitted that the sentence passed by Mr. Cooper was severe, being a little less than the highest sentence allowed by the section, which was two years' imprisonment. The sentence passed upon the accused was really fifteen months' imprisonment. This was not an entirely unprovoked attack upon the prosecutor, who had got the accused removed from his office. He was trying to get himself reinstated; and he was justified in trying to prove to his superior officers that his opponent was not a trustworthy person.

The Chief Justice.—He first makes an anonymous attack.

Mr. Lang.—He explains the matter. A man got him to write the draft, and he wrote it; but he afterwards adopted an open, straightforward course.

The Chief Justice.—Straightforward!

Mr. Lang.—He might have gone on sending anonymous letters. Right or wrong, judicious or injudicious, his subsequent conduct was open and straightforward. He was a ruined men; all his chances of employment were gone, and he was unable to earn his livelihood. He had received very considerable provocation at any rate; and in writing those letters he was trying to promote his own interests, if he had not the public good in view. The learned counsel therefore asked their Lordships to reduce the sentence, as the accused had not been found guilty of defamation of the very worst kind.

Mr. Jardine, arguing against a reduction of sentence, remarked that the accused had been guilty of most extreme malice with which one man could be actuated against another. Pestonjee Sorabjee, himself a jail-bird, having been imprisoned for twelve months on conviction of a charge of fraud established against him by the prosecutor, must have been known to the accused as a bad character.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said the court had no doubt whatever that Pestonjee Sorabjee's letter was highly defamatory of the prosecutor in his official capacity and in his private life. Accused had been guilty of a similar defamation of the prosecutor in an anonymous letter written by him in September, 1878, when he apologized and the charge was withdrawn. He was not satisfied: he returned to the charge, and wrote another slanderous letter. These occurrences ought to have put the accused on his guard; but far from that, he wrote to Pestonjee Sorabjee, a disreputable Parsee, who sent him in reply a slanderous and venomous letter, defamatory of the prosecutor, which the accused made use of. It was very doubtful, indeed, although the Chief Presidency Magistrate thought so, that he (accused) believed the charges made against the prosecutor to be true. The conviction was perfectly proper, and their Lordships could not see their way to reduce the sentence. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Wednesday last at 5 p. m. in the Town Hall, H. E. Sir James Fergusson presiding. The report for the years 1879 and 1880 being taken as read,

H. E. the Governor, who on rising was received with cheers, said.—Gentlemen,—I am much pleased to see that the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is supported by a meeting which is not only numerous, but which by its congregation proves that the cause of the society is one which commends itself to all sections of the public, or, at least, to the higher representatives of those sections. It would, indeed, be not satisfactory were the movement, philanthropic and beneficial as it is, to be supported by the European community alone, which is but a fraction of the vast community of this city. Those who, like myself, have a great love for animals, who cannot bear to see them injured or ill-used, and whose heart is easily touched by the distress of their humbler assistants, the brute creation, must take care not to allow themselves to be carried away by mere sentiment, in order to interfere with the industry of the poor, who work hard themselves, and require their animals to work hard too. All that it is our duty to look to is that there be no cruelty, arising from stupidity or wilfulness, inflicted on animals. Now, I fancy that this is a sentiment which is in harmony with the principles of civilization, and of all civilized communities. It is undoubtedly in harmony with the religion which I profess, and it is one of the leading principles of some of the religions of this great country. A common sentiment, therefore, has united all our fellow-citizens against inflicting cruelty on animals. I can say from personal observation that in the course of a day in London and other cities of Europe there were more acts of cruelty to animals than in a week in Bombay. In fact, my belief is that the owners of animals here are, on the whole, remarkably kind, and take good care of their working animals. In most cases it is rather the stupidity of the lower orders than any thing else which is the cause of cruelty to animals. Such people are, therefore, required to be reminded that cruelty is a moral crime, a crime against the laws of humanity and civilization. Now I may remark, and it is noticed in the report, that the overloading of animals is worthy of careful consideration. It is wrong that from greed, haste, carelessness, or stupidity men should be allowed to abuse the right they now enjoy of loading their carts to any extent they like. Only the other day a gentleman told me that he saw a bullock drawing a heavy cotton-cart, and the poor animal's tail was almost worn off. But, in any case, I do not wish the poor to be used with undue severity. As, on the one hand, they should be made to suffer reasonable punishment for their offence, so on the other, they must be trained up to habits of kindness to their animals. The result will be that while the punishment will deter them from a repetition of the offence, a sentiment of humanity in regard to helpless brutes will, at the same time, grow in them. These are my sentiments, gentlemen, which I, as one presiding at this meeting, thought right to express to you in a few words. I think that this society is growing every day in its efficiency for the great and worthy work it has undertaken; and it is the duty of us all, as reverencing Him who has been pleased to give us sovereignty over the brute creation, to promote its laudable object by protecting helpless creatures, and by deterring people from ill-using them. (Cheers.) I now call upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley to move the first resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley then rose to move the first resolution, which was "that the reports for the year 1879 and 1880, already circulated, be taken as read and adopted." He said that he was extremely glad to see on that occasion

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by far the largest number that ever attended any of their anniversary meetings. He would like to say a word or two only on the subject of the society which they held so much at heart. They had been working in the cause of humanity since the year 1874, and upwards of 5,000 convictions had been obtained. Their society was formed upon the model of the one at Calcutta, which was the earliest institution of its kind in this country, was doing very good work, and was presided over by his old friend Mr. White, who had now been some years one of the judges of Calcutta. It was only within the past few years that Parliament directed its attention to the subject of cruelty to animals. An Act was passed in the year 1832 to prevent such cruelty. But, curiously enough, while penalties for cruelty to oxen, sheep, and other cattle were fixed by law, it was discovered by some lynx-eyed lawyer that bulls being not expressly mentioned, could not come within the operation of the Act. But subsequently, in the year 1835, the difficulty was removed, and several Acts were passed for the prevention of bear-baiting and other brutal sports. Turning to the financial position of the society, the Hon. Mr. Bayley said it would be noticed from the report that whereas in the year 1879 they had Rs. 4,500 to the good, they had in the following year Rs. 5,500; and at the commencement of the present year there was standing at fixed deposit and current account the sum of Rs. 7,000. Having touched upon the subject of the overloading of carts mentioned in the report, the Hon. Mr. Bayley said he had the pleasure to announce the names of the following gentlemen, who had subscribed handsomely to the funds of the society:—Mr. Premchund Roychand, Rs. 500; Mr. Tullockchand, Rs. 200; Mr. Nathoobhai, Rs. 101; Mr. Goculchand, Rs. 50; Mr. Gowrishankar, the Divan of Bhownagar, Rs. 100; Madame Blavatsky, Rs. 50; Mr. Ganesh Welji, Rs. 25; and a gentleman, Rs. 15. The speaker concluded by saying that starting with the cash balance they had in hand, they would be able to employ two native agents, instead of one, to work for the society, and to extend their sphere of usefulness. (Applause.)

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhai said he seconded, with great pleasure, the proposition which the honourable president of the society had placed before them. The report they were about to adopt resounded with the sweet music of humanity, and was satisfactory in every way. There were upwards of 338 societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in all parts of the civilized world, of which the one in London was, perhaps, the most important, as it had, among other illustrious persons, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress and almost all the members of the Royal Family of England as its patrons. In support of the London society's prosecutions, 3,000 persons came forward in 1880 to appear as witnesses; and Mr. Nanabhai hoped that here, too, people might in that way assist the society. The humanely disposed people of England often provided for the support of the local societies by bequests in their wills; and he (Mr. Nanabhoy) found it stated in the last report of the Royal Society of London that, aided by legacies, they were enabled every year to spend twice as much as their income would otherwise warrant them in doing. This point, the speaker wished to bring to the prominent notice of his Jain and other Hindoo fellow-subjects, who had a religious reverence for the cow, and who contributed so liberally to the funds of the local Pinjrapole. The local society's operations were at present necessarily restricted to domestic animals only, and those within the limits of this town. But there was much need of such societies in towns like Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, &c. Mr. Nanabhoy, continuing, said he could not refrain from paying his humble but warm tribute of personal admiration and esteem to the hon. president of the society for the praiseworthy solicitude which he evinced in its success, and for the thoroughness with which he identified himself with any movement with which he was associated. (Applause.) The society was also highly indebted to His Excellency, not only for accepting the office of patron, but also for the lively interest which His Excellency had been pleased to evince in the success of the work they were engaged in. (Applause.)

His Excellency then put the resolution before the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was called upon to move the second resolution. He said.—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in proposing the resolution entrusted to me, "that the following gentlemen be elected members of the managing committee for the current year:—President, the Hon. L. H. Bayley; Members—the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Sir Frank H. Souter, Messrs. H. Cleveland, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, W. Martin Wood, Mahomed Ali Rogay, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. G. Geary, Allen F. Turner, F. Mathew, G. A. Barnett, Major G. Merewether, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Ramjee Madhowjee, Tullockchand Manekchand, Veerchand Deepchand, Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, Premchand Roychand, Crushnajee Rungjee, Hurban Nursey, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and W. Lee-Warner." This list, your Excellency will notice, contains the names of a larger number of Hindu gentlemen than our last committee, and it is to be hoped that the co-operation of these gentlemen, who are men of influence in their community, will prove beneficial to the interests of the society, as this is a cause which specially commends itself to the sympathy of our Hindu fellow-citizens, who regard animal life with a sort of religious veneration. The liberal support which members of this community have all along accorded to the Pinjrapole Society is a sufficient proof, if proof were needed, of their zeal in this direction; and it is not too much to expect that they will extend it a little further and espouse with equal alacrity the cause of this sister society, the objects of which appeal so much more directly to our hearts. In conclusion, I have only to express a hope that the influence of this humane society will go on increasing every year, notwithstanding the obstacles the cause of these dumb and helpless sufferers has to contend with, in the difficulties of legislation, and that, as years roll on, we shall hear less and less of the sufferings of the dumb creation. (Applause.)

This was seconded by Mr. H. Cleveland and carried.

Sir Frank Souter next moved "that the following gentlemen be elected members of the executive committee: the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. C. N. Cama, Mr. W. M. Wood, Mr. Allan F. Turner, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Premchund Roychund, and Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund; and that the Rev. C. Gilder and K. M. Shroff be elected hon. secretaries."

Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay seconded the above proposition, and said that, as he was the only Mahomedan representative entrusted with any resolution he thought he ought to say something. It was the duty of the educated natives of India to emulate the love of animals, which was almost natural to His Excellency, and to do their best to relieve their sufferings. There was an excellent institution in the shape of the Pinjrapole, which had his (Mr. Rogay's) friend Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as president, and had a fund of about eight lakhs, invested in Government or other securities. This institution was granting annually Rs. 300 from that fund to the P. C. A. Society. But the executive committee might send a formal letter to the Pinjrapole committee, asking them to increase the grant. It was now time to start and develope institutions like the Cruelty to Animals Society with the aid of European citizens. But, Mr. Rogay remarked, they had not in the society a strong European element, whose co-operation would be of great value. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee proposed "that the best thanks of the society are due to the Hon. Mr. Bayley, its President, who has during the whole existence of the society evinced a heartfelt interest in its work and afforded great help to the hony. secretaries." He said that the meeting would observe that the resolution he was going to move was not as a matter of form, but was an expression of their sincere acknowledgment for the interest the Hon. Mr. Bayley had shown in the society's work from its very first foundation up to the present date. As one who had a humble share in the foundation of the society, and as one who was connected with it in the capacity of secretary up to the last year, he (Mr. Kabrajee) could testify from personal experience to the great and active interest the Hon. Mr. Bayley had shown in their society. (Applause.) As President, he was not only an ornament, but an active and energetic worker in the cause of the society. He was always accessible to the secretaries, even during his hours of business, and wherever he was, whether in Bombay or on his holiday tour, he had always an eye to the welfare of the society. He (Mr. Kabrajee) was sure that the public testimony tendered by him as a past secretary was sufficient to carry the resolution with acclamation. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin Wood, in seconding the above, said it was good that they should be controlled and presided over by some one having a judicial faculty, and their society had that honour and happiness. Mr. Wood concurred generally in all the remarks expressed by the previous speaker.

The resolution, when put to the meeting, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Grattan Geary next proposed "that the executive and general committees and the honorary secretaries are entitled to the best thanks of the society for their earnest endeavour to carry on the humane operations of the society, and for their able management of its affairs." Mr. Geary said that a society of this kind necessarily owed all its success to the aid of its committee, and, above all, of its honorary secretaries. It had been the good fortune of the society from the very commencement to have had as its secretaries gentlemen who gave a great deal of labour to its service; and to their labours, as well as those of the committee, was due a large measure of the success of the society. He (Mr. Geary) was asked by a gentleman to suggest to the society the propriety of establishing a branch at, or extending its operations so as to include Bandora, where, he was informed, a great deal, possibly of unintentional cruelty was inflicted on animals. As everybody knew, Bandora was without the domain of Sir Frank Souter, and the animals there were very much left to the mercy of their drivers. Mr. Geary said he had no doubt that, as the society improved its financial position, it would extend its care beyond the limits of this city into the outlying suburbs, and carry on the good work there as well as here. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. M. Cama having seconded the above proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy then proposed "that the society's best thanks be tendered to His Excellency the Governor, who is one of its patrons, for the warm interest he has already taken in the humane cause of the society and for his Excellency's able conduct in the chair." Sir Munguldas said that the patronage His Excellency had extended to the society must give a strong impetus to its efforts. Notwithstanding the many claims on His Excellency's public time and attention, he had most kindly consented to take the society under his fostering care. (Applause.) Sir Munguldas concluded by expressing a hope that some legislative remedy might be found for what was a very objectionable practice, namely, the overloading of carts.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai, in seconding the resolution, spoke of the horrors of vivisection, practised in Europe under the pretext of working in the cause of science, and rejoiced to find this country free from them.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

His Excellency, in replying to the vote of thanks, said he thanked them very much for the kind words which were used with reference to his occupying the chair. He would always have the warmest pleasure to find that he could co-operate with the representatives of every section of the community of this city in any work that commended itself to all. It was not the first time, His Excellency said, that he was present in the hall to do a pleasurable duty, and he hoped that he would in future have the pleasure of taking part in the events in which they all felt a common interest. (Cheers.)

After this the meeting separated.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
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Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Balgaum	Dharam Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Sholapoor*‡
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor*	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Bisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksagore
			Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Bechavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	[illegible]iad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	[illegible]hmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhyndur	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road*
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Juncti for Lines.
minutes for Tiffin.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
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THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh; and is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.
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"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
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are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.
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ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.
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These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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